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WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, April 17, 1893.

Mr. Cleveland has certainly been unfortunate in the orders he has issued concerning flags. People have not yet forgotten the howl of indignation that was raised during his first administration when he issued an order directing that the battle flags in the War Department, which were captured during the Civil War by union troops should be returned to their original owners. That indignation was so universal, outside of the South, and even there the order was not generally favored, that the order was never carried into effect, and the captured flags are still in the War Department. The indignation over his order to lower the American flag which Minister Stevens had raised over Hawaii months ago is even deeper and stronger than that aroused by the battle flag order, but as yet it isn't so loud here, at Washington, because, being an international question, prominent men hesitate to publicly speak their opinion about the lowering of the American flag—the first instance of the kind on record, and it is to be hoped the last—for fear that it may injure American interests. But privately, condemnation of the act is heard on every hand, and not a little of it comes from democrats. Even those democrats who tried to smooth the matter over and talk about its coming all right in the end admit their regret that the flag should have been lowered upon Mr. Cleveland's order and by a man who spent four of the best years of his life fighting to destroy that flag and all it represented. Perhaps the members of the administration are not familiar with this quotation from Hon. William Maxwell Evarts, "Our National Banner", which is echoed in the hearts of millions of American citizens, ready and willing to fight, and to die, if need be, for "Old Glory"—

"Let that banner wave forever,
May its lustrous stars fade never,
Till the stars shall pale on high;
While there's right the wrong defeating,
While there's hope in true hearts beating,
Truth and freedom shall not die."

Had the sailors on the U. S. S. Boston, now anchored in the harbor of Honolulu, felt disposed to sing the "Star Spangled Banner", after the humiliating episode of lowering the stars and stripes had occurred, they might fittingly have used a revised version of the familiar words, something like the following:

Oh, say, we can't see by noon's bright light,
"What so proudly we hailed at the twilights last gleaming,"
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, in the dim light,
"O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming,
And the rockets red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there:
Oh, say, the star-spangled banner doesn't wave;
It has been lowered by the hand of a ——

Raising the Constitution of the U. S. as a bar to prevent something they do not wish to have done is a very old trick with the democrats in Congress, and yet it does seem surprising that they should be willing to go before the country with such a flimsy excuse for not being willing to have the charge of criminal embezzlement against Senator Roach investigated. The republican Senators being a minority could not force the democrats to vote on Senator Hoar's resolution, before adjourning, but they could, and did, compel the the democratic majority to put itself on record as being afraid to allow this investigation to be made, not because it would almost certainly have resulted in the expulsion of Roach, but because it would have laid bare the methods by which the election of Roach was secured, methods far from creditable. Republican Senators are willing to let the matter go in that shape to the intelligent people of the country, for the present at least. They will bring the matter up again at the regular session of Congress, when they hope to be able to compel the Senate to take action.

Half of official Washington will go down to see the interesting international naval review in Hampton Roads, in which, thanks to a Republican Congress and the Harrison administration, the United States will make such a creditable showing.

The end of the extra session of the Senate was very quiet, although there were several very stormy periods during its last days.

In suspending the further issue of gold certificates Secretary Carlisle was rather hasty. The laws say they shall be suspended when the gold in the Treasury falls below $100,000,000. This it has not yet done, although it may do so before the week ends.

Congressman Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada in discussing the currency question says: "Silver mining forms the basis of all industries in Nevada, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, North Dakota, Eastern Washington, Eastern Oregon, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico. This is one-third of the territory of the country. There are 20,000 miles of railroad in this territory, which are bonded for $600,000,000 In eastern cities and in Europe, where the capital and stock are owned. If the Sherman bill should be repealed one-half of these roads would go into the hands of receivers within sixty days, as they depend largely upon silver mining for support."

DANIEL WEBSTER ON PROTECTION TO SMALL INDUSTRIES.

(From speech at Niblo's Garden, New York, March 15, 1837.)

"I am in favor of Protecting American industry and labor, not only as employed in large manufactures, but also, and more especially, as employed in the various mechanic arts carried on by persons of small capital, and living by the earnings of their own personal industry. Every city in the Union, and none more than this, would feel severely the consequences of departing from the ancient and continued policy of the Government respecting this last branch of Protection. If duties were to be abolished on hats, boots, shoes and other articles of leather, and on the articles fabricated of brass, tin and iron, and on ready-made clothes, carriages, furniture and many similar articles, thousands of persons would be immediately thrown out of employmeut in the city and in other parts of the Union. *Protection in this respect, of our own labor against the cheaper, ill-paid, half-fed and pauper labor of Europe, is, in my opinion, a duty which the country owes to its own citizens.*"

Webster had some fame as "The expounder of the Consitution," but never found out that Protection was unconstitutional. What a pity he was not taught by Watterson and our Democratic platform makers!

ALMOST IF NOT QUITE A FIRE.

Last Tuesday morning, Mrs. Kohlbecker, the landlady of the Central City Hotel, called her daughter Mary a young miss of about 12 years to get up and assist her in preparing the early breakfast for the travelers who came in the early train. Mary used a candle to see with and when she went down stairs left the candle burning perhaps for the use of her sister Emma who was still sleeping in the bed. The candle burned down and finally lighted some clothes or cloth of some kind creating quite a smoke. Mr. Kohlbecker, father of the girls slept in an adjoining room and was awakened by the smell of smoke from the burning cloth. He immediately began to investigate and found the girls room on fire. Miss Emma still asleep in bed. In his attempt to put out the flames he burned his feet and hands severely. The loss from the fire was about ten dollars. It was a narrow escape from a serious conflagration.

AN UNPATRIOTIC POLICY.

While the democratic adminstration at Washington is dawdling over accepting the Hawaiian Islands, Germany is laying wires to gain control of Samoa, Spain is strengthening her hold on the Phillppine and Caroline islands, England is developing her Pacific trade, and even Japan has come to the front claiming the Pelew Islands.

These nations are influenced, not by sentimental, but by commercial considerations. They appreciate the importance of such possessions. Meantime the United States, like a captious girl, conquettes with the "Pearl of the Pacific," and provincial statesmanship delays the consummation of a territorial transfer the advisability of which was foreseen and conceded by the country's greatest political leaders nearly a half century ago.

"We had an election out in Michigan the other day," says General Alger. "The Republicans made substantial gains all along the line. We carried Wayne county, which includes the city of Detroit. The Democrats usually carry it by from 4,000 to 5,000. We have repealed the Miner law providing for the election of Presidential electors by Congressional districts, and altogether the Republican party in Michigan is in excellent shape. The spring elections all over the country is full of encouragement for the Republicans. In fact, the signs indicate a return of the sway reason among the people. I have no doubt the Republican party will elect its President in 1896."

RAILROAD DIRECTORS.

The directors of the Bald Eagle Valley railroad, elected last week Tuesday in Philadelphia, are: Hon. C. A. Mayer, ex-Governor A. G. Curtin, W. H. Barnes, George W. Conarroe, W. L. Elkins, J. Wesley Gephart, William A. Patton, Samuel Rea, Oliver N. Reighard, George B. Roberts, N. Parker Shortridge and Henry D. Welch. John P. Green was chosen president.

OUR "MANIFEST DESTINY."

Our manifest destiny is not to be simply a great agricultural nation, but to build up the richest and most beneficent varied industry and commerce in the world.

We have exhaustless coal beds, convertible into exhaustless power; and iron, lead copper and the precious metals, exhaustless also. We have a broad land of varied wealth, cotton and wool and food. With these gifts of a beneficent Creator, we must build up a diversity of occupations, giving complete scope to all powers of body and brain, opening employ to all and helping to a higher civilization.

We must train our skill, and develop our artistic taste, or we fall behind in the great and peaceful strife of national industries. To be dull laggards in this noble emulation would be sore disaster, keeping us down to poverty of life, few employments, bankruptcy and dependence. Let the settled policy of our government be to protect our industry, and thus develop our great resources and the genius of our people, and we shall show such results in character and wealth and finest skill as the world has never seen. Without such policy we shall grope on in darkness and confusion, the giants trampling the pigmies under foot, and all striking at random to each other's harm.

Under the old conditions in the South, agriculture—and that almost wholly of one kind, in the cotton field—was the leading and exclusive occupation. The fact was a blight on the life of the people, and the fortunate hour has come when it is being cured.

In New England there was a wide range of industries, with what result let another tell. At the Fair of the New England Agricultural Society, in Brattleboro, Vt., in 1866, Hon. John A. Andrew, Governor of Massachusetts, eloquently said:

I desire to attract the observation of this body of intelligent agriculturists to the subject of the diversification of industry, in the relation to the prosperity of the American farmer. I can do little more than remind you that while population has grown beyond a precedent, wealth has advanced beyond population; that in proportion as our industry has become diversified, our capacity to purchase and enjoy the fruits of the earth has been much more than correspondingly enlarged; and that the union of the people in a common purpose to develop all their powers, by whatever means, whether intellectual or mechanical is the secret of their own growth, and the ameioration of the estate of man.

Better fed, with more fullness and variety; better clad, in more garments, and those more pleasing to the sense of beauty; better sheltered, by houses more commodious, and in styles of more tasteful architecture, and more enduring quality; with more books and newspapers, and larger public libraries; enjoying incomparably more avenues and better means for traveling, and for transportation of goods; with ample crops and better prices than ever before—this very Commonwealth does, in its own current history, afford the proof of the advantages of our American aim at the largest conquest over all the domains of industry.

In that "American aim" we can all unite from Maine to the Gulf, to the Golden Gate on the Pacific coast, and the distant forests "where rolls the Oregon."

FREE WOOL OVER BLIND EYES.

Of all absurdities none surpasses that of the woolen manufacturers who have asked for free wool and voted the Democratic ticket, and who now act as though they hoped and expected that the Tariff, which Democrats may frame, will give them any living protection on woolens. The 25 per cent. ad valorem of the proposed Tariff Reform Committee's schedule is too low for them, and they delude themselves into the notion that they deserve more and may get it. Many wool growers will say: These fellows deserve nothing. We have been willing to give them fair Protection on woolens while we have fair Protection on wool, for we are independent, each needed by the other. But they are not satisfied with fair play. They want our wool free but their woolens protected. If they get what they deserve, it will be free woolens, which means a free pathway to destuction for them.

So wool growers have felt for years toward these free wool manufacturers, a clique which is but a poor minority of the woolen market. The majority have more sense of justice and more sagacity, and favor a Protective duty for both the grower and the manufacturer. This is the position of that representative body, the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. The position of these free wool men is selfish, unjust and blind. If they reap what they have sown they will wear sackcloth and ashes, and possibly repent.

We have received a letter from a member of the Peoples' Party Executive Committee in which he says that a delegate to their State Convention, which meets at Williamsport on June 14th, will be allowed from each representative district, and one for every one hundred votes or majority fraction thereof, cast for Weaver last fall. So by this, Centre county will be entitled to two delegates, although that party cast but a fraction of fifty votes for Weaver last fall.

VISITED THE COLLEGE.

A legislative committee consisting of fifteen members visited the State College last Friday. They came in a Pullman dining car and were composed of the following named gentleman:

Mr. Marshall, Allegheny, Chairman;
Dr. E. W. Tool, Snyder Co,;
Dr. Stayer, Blair Co,;
Dr. Hess, Clarion Co,;
Jno. H. Fow, Philadelphia;
Mr. Jeffreys, Luzerne Co,;
Mr. Burke, Lackawanna Co,;
Mr. Seely, Lycoming Co,;
Dr. Henshey, Dauphin Co,;
Mr. Burrett, Susquehanna Co,;
Mr. Miller, Somerset Co,;
Mr. Patterson, Washington Co,;
Mr. McClintic, Mifflin Co,;
Mr. W. O. Smith, Jefferson Co,;
Mr. Jas Schofield, Centre Co.

Their special car reached the College about eleven o'clock in the morning. They were welcomed on arrival by Dr. Atherton, President of the institution, and by members of the faculty and students. They thouroughly inspected the grounds and buildings and expressed themselves as highly pleased with all they saw and with the management of the institution. The boys went through the drill and the committee were highly pleased with the perfection of their manouvers. At a meeting in the chapel members of the committee addressed the students expressing themselves as highly pleased with the appearance of things at this state institution. The committee then started on their return trip. Our representatives Schofield and McCormick will do all they can for this, the grandest of our Centre county institutions.

THE SENATE ADJOURNS.

The extra session of the United States Senate closed Saturday. The duration of the session was six weeks. Its leading features were the confirmation of the prominent officials nominated by the President and the resolute fight of the Republicans to compel an investigation of the criminal charges against William N. Roach, Democratic Senator from North Dakota. The Senate adjourned with the Roach matter still undecided. Leading Republican Senators forced the Democrats to consent to an open debate on the affair, however, and the Republican party has the satisfaction of knowing that its representatives have protested in the strongest terms against the outrageous Democratic theory that the highest lawmaking body of the nation is obliged to receive a criminal as one of its members provided he was elected according to the forms of law.

Four district Republican organizations will assemble in Louisville on May 10. First, there will be the Republican National Committee, which will represent the organization of the party. Second will be the Republican National Lergue, representing a large army of young and active men. In addition, delegates will be present from the American Republican College League and the Women's Republican League, of which Mrs. J. Ellen Foster is president. Practically, every organized branch of the Republican party will be represented in the Louisville convention. The convention will be in session two days.

New York city is now expending two million dollars a year for asphalt paving, which is taking the place of other pavements that have been discarded. This ought to be sufficient to satisfy the Williamsport Councilmen as to the best material that could be used here. There is some doubt concerning the lasting qualities of vitrified brick, and no more paving with that material should be put down until that already authorized is tested. Third street wants asphalt, and with a pavement of that material all would have an opportunity to be convinced of its merit.

—The Pennsylvania railroad company is about to remove its Blairsville shops to a point near Johnstown. This is a severe blow to the growing town of Blairsvillle, as it will take the entire railroad population away from the place.

A New York widow included in her will a clause invoking a curse on any of the beneficiaries who might undertake to contest the bequests as made by her. This is a new novel method of restraining over anixous relatives.

There is talk of another strike in the Carnegie mills at Homestead. Experience is said to be a good teacher, but the lessons are sometimes unheeded.

Descendants of Columbus are coming to the fair, but the old colored woman who was a servant in the family has not shown up yet.

PLAIN FACTS FROM A TIN-PLATE FACTORY.

The N. & G. Taylor Company of Philadelphia write us: "Our tin plate works in Philadelphia were erected during last year. In them we are now turning out American tin plate at the rate of *a complete finished box per minute*, and of better quality and finish than we have received from Great Britain for many years.

"To those newspaper publishers who have endeavored to prevent the establishment of this great industry in this country we can only say that their action must be based upon entire ignorance of the trade, or a desire to gain political notoriety, for we do not believe the man, exists who, with a clear *knowledge* of the industry, will honestly contend it is one that could not, or should not, be carried on in America with the same success as thousands of others.

"There is nothing mysterious about the manufacture of tin plate. It is simply sheet iron or soft sheet steel, properly prepared and coated with pure tin for utensils, or a mixture of tin and lead for roofing purposes. Its value is regulated by the quality and thickness of the iron or steel, the quality and quantity of the metal coating used, and the manner in which the finished plate is made.

"The value of American tin plates, therefore, consists in the value of American sheet iron or steel, the cost of the coating and the labor of combining the same. If America should purchase her tin plate in Great Britain, she would close her industries and get all the sheet iron and steel used in tin plates from the some source. The superiority of the American product has been quickly and fully appreciated by the tin-plate workers, who now give it the preference, and thereby have created a demand which has caused the output of American tin plate to increase to such an extent that the sworn returns of the manufacturers for the three months ending December 31, 1892, shows an increase of *two hundred and twenty-eight per cent.* over the first three months after the industry started, and an increase of *eighty per cent.* over the three months ending September 30, 1892, and each succeeding quarter is likely to exhibit great progress in this important industry.

THE LOCAL-OPTION BILL.

The defeat of the Agnew local-option bill is a matter for regret.

When the bill came up on third reading the house went into committee of the whole for the purpose of general amendment, when the enemies of this popular method of regulating the liquor traffic at once began to load the bill down with amendments. Many of these were so ridiculous and contemptible as to excite disgust in the minds of all who were able to appreciate the duties and responsibilities resting upon the impartial legislator.

The main purpose of the bill is to give communities the right to vote every three years as to whether licenses should be granted or withheld, and this was amended so as to make the term ten years between votes. An amendment was also adopted repealing all local prohibitory laws, and when this point was reached the friends of the bill were ready to give up in despair. The house rejected the report of the committee of the whole, on a yea and nay vote, and the bill when defeated stood as it did before receiving this rough and wholly undeserved treatment.

It is highly discreditable to a body of intelligent men that they should have handled a legitimate and highly important subject of legislation after this shabby manner. The people asking for the passage of the bill are in the exercise of their constitutional rights, and they have done nothing to merit the contempt or ridicule of those who may be opposed to local option. They had a right to expect that the bill would be soberly considered on its merits and not treated as though it were something fit only for a foot ball.

PECULIAR SOUTH CAROLINA.

The State of South Carolina will be the only party legally able to sell alcoholic liquors within its own limits after July 1. A prohibitory law will go into effect on that date.

South Carolina, fire-eating as it has been in politics, has been morally a most conservative State. It is the only commonwealth in the Union that has recognized death as the only thing that can dissolve the marriage bond, and its statute books have no divorce law. Sabbath observance is commanded and enforced. Now adds a prohibitory law to its moral enactments.

The new prohibitory law of the Palmetto State is a stalwart enactment. After July 1 saloons and club houses will be regarded as disorderly houses. Druggists who sell alcoholic liquors, except when compounded as medicine, will be liable to severe punishment. There will be but forty-six places in the State at which liquor can be legally sold, and these will be in charge of State agents, who must be total abstainers. They will be permitted to dispense their commodities only to those who make written application stating their necessities. Drunkards, strangers and reputed dealers in liquor will not be permitted to buy. How will it work?

THE APPEAL OF THE SOUTH.

Why is it that the stream of immigration which has been pouring into the country for a century has scarcely touched the rich and productive regions of the South while it has spread over every country of every state and territory in the rigorous North? Why is it that the railways which have done so much towards the development of the newer states and territories during the past fifty years have been projected East and West rather than North and South? The answer, in antebellum days, at least, was very simple. It was because there were two civilizations in the United States—the civilization of freedom begun at Plymouth and the civilization of slavery which was planted at Jamestown. Mason and Dixon's line was practically the line of division between free and slave territory throughout the country, and there was nothing more natural than that those seeking an asylum from the monarchies of Europe should seek it in the states dedicated to human freedom rather than in those whose cornerstone was chattel slavery.

But the curse of slavery was whiped out in blood a generation ago, someone may say, and still the south is not attracting the immigration or the capital and the enterprise which it should. The governors of the southern states, assembled in convention at Richmond, had drafted an extraordinary communication to President Cleveland, which was subsequently withdrawn, reminding him that notwithstanding the superiority of their section in climate, soil, natural resources and other advantages "these states are far behind their sisters of the North." They assert that the conditions which repelled immigration for ten or fifteen years after the war no longer exist, and that the reason why that section is not prospering as it deserves is because of the "systematic slander" heaped upon it by the Republican party and a Republican congress. They further make the amazing declaration that for thirty years past the United States has been represented abroad by men who were not only prejudiced against the south, but deemed it to their political interests to spread misrepresentation of that section. To counteract this malign influence the president is asked to award to the South a large representation at foreign ports.

The governors of the South, no matter in in what spirit Mr. Cleveland might have received their pitiful appeal, will not convince the American people that they have given the true reason why foreign immigrants prefer the North to the South, nor will they deluge any considerable number of even the less desirable and less intelligent of those who search for "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" in the new world. The war has long been over, but the slaves, although free in name, are still subjected to a worse bondage than exists in any European country and hence the curse of slavery still rests upon that section. The terrible record made during the reconstruction era can never be blotted out, and so long as there is a party whose principles are grounded in justice and equity and which recognizes the equality of all men before the law the crimes committed by the Democracy of the South against the civil and political right of the colored people—the unspeakable outrages perpetrated upon individual citizens in the name of morality and justice—will continue to be held up to the execration of all mankind.

The South is prospering fully up to the measure of its deserts. It will never prosper as does the North until all its citizens are made equally secure in their rights of person and property, and until the mockery of freedom without the freeman's weapon, the ballot, shall cease. The governors are greatly to blame for the condition which keeps immigration out of that section. They permit the most heinous crimes to go unpunished when committed by the class, and smile serenely at the cruel and summary vengeance heaped upon another class. It is not Republican slanders, but Democratic injustice, outrage and lawlessness which keep the South from prospering. The governors and their constituencies have the remedy in their own hands.

The lynching and subsequent cremation of an Alabama negro murderer last week indicates that the cremation of criminals is growing in favor in that region. And yet the southern governors' convention wonders why the peaceful immigrant does not know good society when he sees it.

Grace Lilburne's Secret.

A STORY OF

TWO CHRISTMAS DAYS.

But Mr. Lilburne was not good company this evening.

His lost daughter was constantly in his mind, and every now and again he felt as though if he looked round he should see her.

Miriam was quick to observe his manner, and to divine the cause, and she at length said:

"It was about this hour last year, was it not, that Kate was lost?"

"Very nearly," he replied, his eyes wandering to a clock.

Then he and the girl both sat silent—waiting for they knew not what; but with their eyes fixed upon the clock as though they had been watching the old year out, and were anxious to welcome in the new.

Grace and Victor had been dancing, but the band had stopped suddenly, and they had paused very close to where Mr. Lilburne and Miriam were seated.

"What do they mean by breaking off like this?" asked Grace in a tone of annoyance.

Her question was never answered.

At that moment, the house-steward, who rarely showed himself except to announce distinguished guests, now came to the open doorway, and announced:

"Mr. and Mrs. Roland Ayre!"

Mr. Lilburne sprang to his feet and started forward with a cry of welcome, and Grace likewise took a step towards the new comers.

But no sound escaped her lips. For a moment she swayed like a sapling shaken by a tempest, then she fell forward on her face, and when they picked her up they thought that she was dead.

CHAPTER VII.

THROUGH THE SNOW.

We must go back to the night when Kate Lilburne so mysteriously disappeared. It will be remembered that the snow began to fall only a very short time before she was persuaded to go with her sister and hide.

The snow might be a very seasonable visitor on Christmas night, but the servants at Silverton Castle took very good care to close every door carefully against it, and there was consequently no danger of any solitary watcher outside the mansion being observed.

Indeed, with so much free-handed hospitality inside the mansion, and such a warm welcome extended alike to rich and poor, it would naturally be supposed that no man in his senses would have wandered like an unquiet spirit round the building when he could take shelter from the cold white flakes of snow, and from the biting blast by the side of a glowing fire, and solace his inner man with an abundance of Christmas cheer.

Despite the folly of such a proceeding, however, a man, wearing a thick ulster, and judging from his appearance well-to-do in the world, certainly was loitering outside the castle on this eventful night.

If you could have looked well at his face, you would have seen that he was young and handsome, and you would probably also have observed that he was nervous and ill at ease, as though he knew he was doing something of which he was more than half ashamed. He seems doubtful now as to whether he will carry out the purpose that brought him here, or go away without accomplishing it.

And yet his object in coming is not to wrong anyone, even though it may increase his own pain by feeding the flame of a perfectly hopeless love.

Yes, it was love that had brought Frank Fairfield to this cheerless spot. He felt all the keen sorrow of hopeless love as he wandered outside the house that held the jewel he adored, yet dared not seek to win.

All through this day the demon of unrest has been upon him, and at length, unable to control his actions, he had left his mother's house, and harnessing the cob to a phaeton, which he had borrowed for a week from a neighbor, he drove the old vehicle in the direction of Silverton Castle.

Arrived at the outskirts of the village, he left the horse and carriage in a shed, and set off to perform the rest of his journey on foot.

He soon got tired of walking, however, and as he came near the deep narrow river, he bethought himself that he could approach the castle in a boat with very much less chance of being recognised.

So, in spite of the cold, he took a dingy, and then, though the darkness of night was setting in, he began to row towards the castle, for he knew every winding of the stream that flowed beneath its walls.

It was quite dark when he moored his boat under the Castle walls, and went cautiously round the mansion, to inspect it, and to try to catch one glimpse of Kate.

The dogs did not bark at his approach, for they knew him, and he had some difficulty in quietly getting away from their too demonstrative affection.

But the object of his fatiguing journey was not attained. He could not get into any position where he could see Kate without being observed and recognised.

He did not wish to speak to her. He only wanted to look upon her face, and to know that she was happy.

The hours went by, and he was becoming sick and numbed, and his heart was heavy, for the sounds of mirth and joy, of music and laughter, were in painfully strange contrast to his own desolate condition.

The falling snow warned him that he must soon retrace his steps and make for his mother's cottage, for his practised eye told him that the snow-storm would be both a long and a heavy one.

"I will see her, come what may," he muttered with sudden resolution, when midnight was approaching, and the sound of music from the hall had ceased.

He approached the disused tower, very close to which his boat was moored, and pulling aside some low bushes, he felt about in the darkness for some time with his hands.

At length he seemed to find what he wanted, for his hand came in contact with a small grating, and half lifting this he was able to take hold of a handle which, on being turned, enabled him to push inward a portion of the masonry at the foot of the tower as though it were a door.

This indeed it was, an iron door, with stone so carefully and cunningly fitted upon it that only a person who knew the secret could ever detect the spot, or suspect the existence of any means of ingress.

Frank passed through this door, but he did not close it, for he had no fear of anyone disturbing him, and he meant to enter the castle without observation and hide himself in some dark corner, so that he might have one view of the gay scene in the ball-room, where the lady he loved was sure to be the belle, and then he intended to return to the grounds as he came, leaving no trace of his stolen visit behind him.

He had not been in this place for many years and he advanced carefully and cautiously, more than once tempted to strike a light, yet fearful of betraying himself by doing so.

This fear was increased by two or three strange circumstances.

In the first place the wind seemed to rush through the vaulted passage in a perfect blast, and he fancied—though of course he could not be sure, as there was no light to guide him—that the false floor of the chamber above must be out of its place.

Fear of detection, and of coming suddenly upon somebody he knew, made him stand and eagerly listen for every sound.

He had just come to the conclusion that whatever might be the condition of the floor above, the coast for himself was clear, and he was about to take a few steps forward and mount the iron ladder which he had often used before, when the rush of wind increased and the sound of voices overhead became distinct.

There seemed to be words of expostulation and of encouragement, then there was a despairing gasp of terror as something appeared to fall.

Whatever it was its descent was arrested for a moment, but only for a moment, then with a heavy thud the something fell close to his very feet.

He looked up, but there was no light.

Whatever it might be that was lying so close to him it uttered no sound, and he was standing bewildered, not knowing what to do, hesitating whether to go away at once, or strike a light and ascertain what had happened, when, as he was hesitating and doubting, he heard indistinctly a voice overhead, and then, more plainly, the grating sound of the floor above being forced back into its proper place.

It was only at this moment that the conviction dawned upon his mind that some fearful crime had been committed of which he had been the unintentional and unsuspected witness.

A low groan close beside him roused him to immediate action, and he took a box of wax-matches from his pocket and struck a light.

The desire that had brought him here this night above all nights was gratified: his eyes rested once more upon the face of Kate Lilburne.

If ever a prayer was granted, and came to the suppliant as a curse, surely it was so now with Frank Fairfield.

He looked upon Kate as she lay senseless at his feet; blood was flowing from a wound on her forehead, and from a second wound on the side of her head.

And yet her fall had been slightly broken by her gown having been caught by some projection from the wall.

The wounds on her head were serious, however, and Frank tried to staunch the blood with a couple of large handkerchiefs he had in his pocket.

This was no easy matter, as he had to do it in the dark, his wax-matches being of no use except for a second or two at a time.

Kate remained senseless, and the young man tried to revive her by forcing some brandy which he had in his flask down her throat.

But his efforts were in vain, and the dank vault in which they both were chilled the blood in his veins, while the girl who was laying on the floor was almost as cold as though she were dead.

His first thought was for Kate, and he took off his thick warm ulster, wrapped her in it as well as he could, then, turned to leave her so that he might rouse the inmates of the castle, and bring them to her assistance.

He had only taken a few steps, however, for this purpose before he paused, suddenly rendered powerless by the difficulties and dangers of the situation, not only to himself, but to Kate, until she should be sufficiently recovered to explain what had happened.

What business had he in the castle? would naturally be the first enquiry, and he was compelled to admit that he had none—that he was a midnight trespasser and might be taken into custody as a suspected person.

Then again, it was evident that a deliberate crime had been committed of which Kate was the victim; but who had planned or executed it, he had not the faintest idea.

"No one can nurse her like my mother, who has been the only mother she has ever known," he murmured as he lifted the fair girl tenderly in his arms, and carried her out of the vault into the open air, and to the boat.

How he accomplished that journey through the snow-storm he never rightly knew, but when he was obliged to leave the boat as the river would have taken him out of his way beyond a certain point, he bribed a homeless tramp whom he found taking shelter in the deserted boat-house to help him carry "his brother, who," he said, "had met with an accident," to the shed where he had left his cob and phaeton.

He placed Kate in the carriage, and thus the tramp only saw an inanimate figure wrapped in a brown ulster.

And the man, when the task was completed, went on his way, glad of the handful of silver given him for his pains, and, as day after day took him farther away from this part of the country, he never heard of the strange disappearance of Kate Lilburne, and even had he done so, he would probably have failed to connect it with the piece of good fortune that had befallen him this bitter night.

Frank roused his mother to attend the unconscious girl. Mrs. Fairfield's face was white and stern as she angrily asked:

"What have you done to her? Is she dead?"

"God only knows," he replied dejectedly; "but I have done her no harm. I have saved her from certain death if she is not already dead."

"Go for the doctor and don't come back without him."

Her words were brief; her son might tell her what story he liked, she had already formed her own conclusion, and she mentally resolved that if Kate Lilburne died she would not in any way shield her son from the consequences of this night's work.

CHAPTER VIII.

DOUBTS AND FEARS.

Mrs. Fairfield stood calmly by the side of the girl whom she loved as if she had been her own child, and seemed to show so little emotion, and to be so passionless and so stern, her mind was in truth racked by a thousand nameless fears.

"Whatever harm he has done to you; my darling, he shall pay for and pay for dearly, and until I give you back to your father I will guard you as the apple of my eye. Though Frank is my own son, I will not spare him."

A low moan from the sufferer recalled the woman to the necessity of putting Kate to bed, and she went about her difficult task gently and tenderly, as though the tall graceful girl now hovering between life and death were still the pretty baby whom she had fed from her own breast and dandled upon her knee in the years gone by.

Mrs. Fairfield had often reproached herself with loving her foster-child Kate Lilburne better even than she loved her own son; but that she really did so there could be no doubt, for Kate had filled the place in her heart which had been made void by the death of her youngest child, a baby-girl, who died when she was but a few weeks old, and the little heiress had been given to her to love and cherish, and had clung to her as her own infant might have done.

But the high-born little maiden, with her beauty and grace and her gentle ways, was like a princess to the woman whose previous experience of children had been among the rough ruddy boys and girls of her own class, and Nurse Fairfield almost worshipped the child committed to her care.

Frank was a boy for any mother to be proud of, Mrs. Fairfield was told on every side, and Mr. Lilburne himself had been heard more than once to express the wish that Frank was his own son.

All this was gratifying, no doubt, but the woman's heart clung most to her nursling, and when, as the years went by, and Frank's mad infatuation for Kate made Mr. Lilburne decide to purchase a partnership for him and pension off his mother, the latter resented the well-meant kindness, and blamed her own offspring for the wrong which she considered he had done her.

She was a little angry with Kate also for parting with her so readily after so many years of faithful service and loving devotion, and she had in consequence declined more than one invitation to the castle since she came to live in this out-of-the-way cottage.

But all her resentment vanished at the sight of the fair girl who looked like a broken lily, and on whose face were stains of blood which had trickled down from the wound on her head.

The situation, was agonising, and but for the anxiety she felt at Kate's still unconscious condition, and the dread she had of making bad matters worse, she would at once have started for Silverton Castle, and would have entreated its owner to come without a moment's delay to his suffering child.

It seemed a long time before Frank returned with the surgeon, who found the still unconscious girl undressed and in bed, and giving no sign of life beyond an occasional low faint moan.

Her white satin dress and everything she had worn that evening had been carefully put out of sight, and there was nothing about her to indicate she was not Mrs. Fairfield's daughter.

The doctor examined her, believing the story told him that she had been thrown from a gig.

"There are no bones broken," he said at length; "but I am afraid that her head has been seriously injured. A part of the skull is pressing upon the brain, and though she may regain her bodily health, I very much fear her reason will be permanently affected. But I will come again in the morning."

Frank clasped his hands in despair when Mr. Kemble repeated this opinion to him.

Judging by his own feelings he felt that death would be ten thousand times preferable to madness.

He showed the doctor out of the house, repressing his emotion as far as possible, but when the front door was closed he did not dare to go near the chamber in which were his mother and poor Kate.

When his mother at length appeared, she found him so nearly unconscious that she thought for a time that she was going to have two invalids upon her hands instead of one.

Judging that he was suffering from exhaustion as much as anything, she made him swallow an egg beaten up in brandy and milk, and when he had slightly recovered she said sternly:

"You must make an effort to rouse yourself to meet the trouble you have brought upon us. Tell me, in as few words as possible, what has happened, for I mean to send for Mr. Lilburne at once."

Her cold hard words seemed to give him a fictitious strength, and he told her the story of his adventure and of his night's work, being careful alike to avoid excuse and exaggeration.

"And what business had you outside Silverton Castle at such a time?" she demanded sharply.

"I only went to catch one glimpse of Kate," he replied humbly.

"Catch a glimpse of Kate!" she repeated with disdain. "Who do you think will ever believe that you spent whole hours in the cold and the dark with no other motive than that?" she demanded.

"Evidently you do not," he retorted, stung by her tone and manner.

"No, I don't," was the emphatic response.

"Then it is useless my trying to convince you," he returned.

"Quite useless; and as for any secret passage or staircase that leads into the castle, it's very strange that I should have lived at Silverton all those years and never heard of anything of the kind. I should mighty like to see if it is there."

"You can easily do that," he replied calmly. "I found the place out many years ago, and have gone in and out that way at night hundreds of times."

"And yet no living soul besides yourself knew of it?" she asked with increased suspicion.

"Yes; Miss Grace knew of it. I showed her the hole in the floor once, and threatened to throw her down if she watched me and told tales about me again. I frightened my lady, I can tell you, and I remember the look of mingled horror and wonder in her eyes when I pressed the spring and made the floor slide back into its place."

"Miss Grace," repeated Mrs. Fairfield thoughtfully. "No; this isn't her work; but she may have told somebody else how to open the place through which you say Kate fell. She or somebody else might have been showing the place to Kate herself."

But Frank shook his head as he said: "It could not have been an accident or the place would not have been covered in directly Kate fell. The false floor does not open nor shut easily, the spring needs a good deal of pressure, and could never have closed by accident."

"What do you propose to do?" was the mother's next question.

"That I don't know," he replied dejectedly. "It is not for myself that I hesitate," he added, seeing the look of impatient anger gathering on his mother's face; "but the consideration that kept me from raising an alarm when Kate fell at my feet is equally strong now. To give Kate to her father is, perhaps, to give her back to the mercy of the person who tried to destroy her."

"Good Heavens! you don't suspect her father of having tried to murder her, do you?" exclaimed Mrs. Fairfield in horrified amazement.

"I suspect no single person," he replied evasively; "but that somebody did try to destroy Kate's life, and that the same man or woman believes her to be lying at the bottom of the shaft down which she fell, there can be no doubt whatever. I expected that Kate would be able to tell us who took her to that little room, but the doctor has dashed that hope to the ground."

"There is another view of the matter which you don't seem to have thought about," his mother said severely. "It would have been bad enough for any man to have brought Kate from her father's roof in the middle of the night; but for you to have done it was only to bring suspicion upon you and disgrace upon her."

"Oh yes; I have thought of all that," he replied bitterly; "but when life is at stake one forgets what malicious tongues may say about one's actions."

Mrs. Fairfield rose to her feet, remarking emphatically:

"Well, if you won't go to Mr. Lilburne and tell him what has happened, I will."

"Very well," he returned resignedly; "do as you think best. I am willing to suffer any penalty for what I have done that the severest judge can inflict upon me, only remember, mother, that Kate's life is at stake."

"Kate's life!"

The two words took all the temporary courage out of the nurse, and made her weak and vacillating as her son.

"What would you have me do?" she asked.

"If you have the nerve to go to Silverton Castle as though nothing had happened and ask to see Kate, and listen to all they can tell you, and then act upon your own judgment as to what is best for her," he replied, "then I should say do it."

"No; if what you have told me is true I should break down," was her shuddering reply; "and if it is not true——"

She paused, and he repeated her words questioningly.

"If it is not true! Do you doubt me?"

She made no direct reply, but said evasively:

"You had better go to Mr. Lilburne; it is your duty, not mine, to do so."

"No," he answered; "I will wait and see if Kate gets better. When her reason returns there will be no more cause for anxiety. No; I won't go, I will wait."

His mother said no more, but left him, for at heart she was as unable to come to any decision as he was.

As day after day, and week after week went by, however, the doctor's fear became a sad reality.

Kate's body recovered from the shock it had received, and she grew strong, and able to eat and drink and walk about like a person in ordinary health.

Mentally, however, she was little better than an idiot; she had no memory, and no intellectual consciousness; her reasoning faculties were dead or dormant, and the doctor who attended her shook his head when Fairfield suggested an operation to remove the pressure on the brain.

CHAPTER IX.

The anxiety and grief that succeeded Frank's rescue of Kate from the vault to which her sister had consigned her, had blanched the young man's hair and aged him as by the lapse of many years.

Previous to this event he had not lived in his mother's cottage, though when in England he frequently went to see her, but now, though it was torture for him to go there often, he could not keep away for more than a few days at a time.

There was no improvement in Kate's mental condition; at any day he might be obliged to leave England on the business of the firm in which he was a partner, and in view of such a contingency he was trying to make up his mind to brave all consequences, go to Mr. Lilburne, and make a full confession of his share in Kate's abduction, when, fortunately for him, Roland Ayre visited him at his office as already described.

But Frank was convinced that he must be more than usually cautious. Kate was to be considered, and he resolved that until he had thought the matter over and taken counsel with his mother, it would be best to learn all he could and say as little as possible.

The consequence of this course of conduct we know.

And now we must return to Mrs. Fairfield's cottage, where, it will be remembered Roland Ayre was very unwillingly following Kate's former nurse into an inner room, his anxiety to hasten to Silverton Castle and make Grace confess what she had done with her sister, making him impatient of a moment's delay.

This back sitting-room was larger than the one in which he had been received, it was better furnished too, and the window looked out upon a large garden thickly planted with fruit-trees.

A work-basket with pretty bright pieces of silk and wool and feminine fancy-work lay temptingly upon a small table, but its contents were untouched, a bright fire with a guard over it burned in the grate, and near it in a low easy-chair, with her hands clasped listlessly upon her knee, sat Kate Lilburne.

Roland recognised her in an instant, though he was dimly conscious of some great change having taken place in the woman he loved, and he sprang forward exclaiming:

"Kate, my darling, I have found you at last!"

But she never rose to meet his embrace, she barely glanced at him, but sat motionless with her eyes fixed vacantly upon the fire.

A cold chill seemed to strike Roland to the heart, and he turned in questioning dismay to Mrs. Fairfield, who stood sadly looking on.

"Won't you speak to Mr. Ayre, Katie darling?" she asked in a tone she might have used to a wilful child; "speak to him, dearie, and tell him you will let him take you back to your father and to Grace."

The words made no impression upon her, though Roland held her hand tenderly while her nurse was speaking.

If there was a change in her face it was at the name of Grace, but the frown was so slight as scarcely to be perceptible, and beyond this she might have been a lay figure for all the heed she paid to the man who had once the power above all others to move her to respond to his devotion.

"What is the matter with her? What has caused this change?" he asked fearfully, all his eager delight turned to grief and dismay.

"Her head has been injured; my son declares that she was thrown down the secret vault of which he speaks," was the reply; "but come into the next room, and Frank will give you his own account about it. You shall see her again if you desire it before you go, but she is best left alone. I hoped your presence might rouse her, but you see she takes no more notice of you than she does of me."

Roland tried once again to win a glance of recognition from the woman he loved, but all in vain; the body was alive, the reasoning soul was dormant or dead.

More depressed if possible than he had been when he thought he had lost her for ever, he followed Mrs. Fairfield into the room where Frank was awaiting them.

"How long has she been like this?" he asked dejectedly.

"Her mind has been gone since the hour you last saw her," was the reply; "but she is stronger in health than she has been since that dreadful night, and I believe her reason may be restored to her. Modern science has worked even greater miracles."

"It may be—it may be," assented Roland drearily; "but you have not told me how she came here."

"No. When I told my mother, she would not believe me," replied Frank with ill-concealed bitterness, "but you, who know what happened before Kate was lost, may not be so sceptical. "If you doubt me, however, I can take you to the very spot where she fell at my feet."

"There is no reason why I should doubt you," replied Roland sadly. "Mr. Lilburne, who knew you well, could not have spoken more highly of you had you been his own son, and it is evident his daughter has not wanted for kindness at your hands or at those of your mother."

"No. We would give our lives to do Miss Kate a service; but whether I acted wisely or not in bringing her here I leave you and her father to judge. I did what I believed to be the best."

"I am sure you did; and now tell me what happened."

Fairfield complied. He made no attempt to shield himself, or in any way to hide the hopeless love that on Christmas night seemed to gain the mastery over him.

"I had no intention of speaking to Miss Kate," he said humbly. "I should have turned away in silence if I had met her face to face, but I wanted to look at her, and after I had been wandering round the castle in the cold for hours, an impulse that I could not conquer or control drove me to go to the old tower and get into the building by the secret entrance I had used when a boy."

Roland did not interrupt him as he listened with breathless attention while Fairfield described how he wrapped Kate in his ulster, carried her to the river, placed her in a boat, and brought her through the darkness and the thickly-falling snow all those weary miles to his mother's house.

Vividly as though he had been with him, Roland seemed to see the scene, and he said frankly when Fairfield paused in his narrative:

"If I had been you I believe I should have acted as you did, and I think now that it was the wisest course to take. If Grace really tried to kill her sister, she would have found some means to accomplish her end eventually, and in poor Kate's condition she could neither protect herself nor expose the traitress."

"That was my feeling with regard to the person, whoever he or she might be, who had been guilty of such a piece of cruelty and treachery," responded Frank.

"I knew that Miss Kate must be seriously injured," he went on, "for such a fall was enough to kill her; but I did not for a moment anticipate that reason would so completely and permanently desert her as it has done."

The depressing silence that ensued was broken by Mrs. Fairfield, who expressed her opinion that Mr. Lilburne ought to be acquainted with his daughter's condition, and his consent obtained to any operation that might endanger her life.

But Roland said positively:

"No; Mr. Lilburne has suffered enough, and the shock of knowing Kate's condition, coupled with the fact that in all probability Grace is the cause of it, might have a fatal effect upon him. She is supposed by many to be dead already, but this is not the opinion of her father, for I heard yesterday from a mutual friend that Grace is very indignant with him because he will not allow her to put on mourning for her sister, neither will he sanction the assumption that his eldest daughter is dead."

"Then what do you propose?" asked Mrs. Fairfield with a sigh of resignation. "Miss Kate is known here as my daughter; do you wish her to stay here as she is?"

"I wish her to remain with you until she regains her reason—if she ever does—but where you and she go will of course depend upon the doctors. I am acting within my right in making these arrangements, for Mr. Lilburne gave me permission to marry his daughter whenever I found her.

"And you will marry her if her mind comes back to her?"

"Without a doubt; and Heaven grant that day may not be far distant."

Before Roland Ayre returned to town he went into the room where Kate was still seated watching the fire, but she took no notice of him, and when he clasped her hand and tried to attract her attention, she shrank from him, and her indifference seemed to change to dislike.

"She doesn't know you," said Mrs. Fairfield, seeing the pained expression of his face. But I do so dread an operation, I feel sure it will kill her."

"I do not share your forebodings; what is your son's opinion?"

"Oh, he is like most of the young men of the time, full of new-fangled notions," was the impatient answer.

"I also am a young man, Mrs. Fairfield, and I agree with your son that the attempt ought to be made."

CHAPTER X.

LOVER'S REWARD.

Some time had elapsed before Roland Ayre could engage the services of a very celebrated doctor, who had already performed several successful operations of a kind similar to that which alone could restore Kate Lilburne's reason.

The injury which had reduced Kate Lilburne to a condition little better than that of idiocy was, as we know, caused by her fall, the skull being fractured.

A piece of the skull was pressing upon the brain, and only by relieving this pressure could the organ of reason be made more capable of acting in a natural manner.

The danger was very great, and Mrs. Fairfield over and over again entreated that Mrs. Lilburne should be consulted before such a terrible risk was incurred.

But Roland's argument was that to do as the nurse wished would be to give him unnecessary anxiety and pain without doing his daughter one particle of good, while the accounts which he indirectly obtained from Silverton Castle described Mr. Lilburne as generally uncheerful and resigned, though sometimes sad and anxious at the certainty of his daughter's fate.

"Her father would not hesitate for a moment," he said confidently; "and I wish to spare him the terrible dread of failure that haunts me day and night."

As her son was of the same opinion as Roland, Mrs. Fairfield was obliged to yield, though she did so unwillingly and against her judgment.

The news of Grace Lilburne's contemplated marriage with Victor Gayherd did more to reconcile the nurse to Roland's views than anything else, and even when she heard that the wedding was not to take place until after Christmas Day, her feelings on the subject underwent no change.

From this time she quite fell in with Mr. Ayre's plans, and lent him her hearty co-operation.

So the day was fixed upon when Kate Lilburne was to be restored to reason, health, and happiness, or was to depart without further delay to that land towards which we sons and daughters of mortal race are all slowly but surely traveling.

Two of the most eminent surgeons in Europe had undertaken to assist the great Sir Felix Ferris in performing the critical operation, and even their cool heads and practised hands must have felt some extra strain upon them as they began their work with the consciouness that only the thinness of paper stood between their patient and eternity.

The case was so critical that no one was allowed in the room besides the operating surgeon and his assistants. In the adjoining apartment Roland Ayre paced slowly to and fro, his hands tightly holding his head as though it would burst with feverish anxiety.

At this last moment he began to regret that he had sent for Mr. Lilburne. But it was too late now, the die was cast, and as he looked at Frank Fairfield and his mother, and saw that their anxiety was scarcely second to his own, he felt that he already had companions enough in his misery.

To the three watchers the minutes that pass are like hours before the door they watch so eagerly gently opens, and one of the surgeons with a smiling face beckons them into the room.

"We have succeeded. Her reason is already coming back to her, said Sir Felix Ferris in a low tone.

And just then Kate lifted her head, and extending her hands in terror exclaimed:

"Grace, I won't hide here; I tell you I am afraid."

She looked about her," but the room was strange, so were the faces until her eyes lighted upon that of her lover.

Then the first smile that had wreathed her face since that fearful night came over it, and she held out her hands to him as she asked:

"Roland, have I been dreaming? I thought it was Christmas night, and we were all playing at hide-and-seek, and Grace was persuading me to hide in the turret-chamber in the old tower, and suddenly I thought I was falling down some awful chasm, and then I woke with the fright. But where am I? I don't know this place, and who are these people?"

She asked this in a low tone, not wishing to seem rude, but Mrs. Fairfield came forward and asked:

"Don't you know me, dearie?"

"Of course I do—Nurse Fairfield, my foster-mother; but that isn't Frank?"

"It is Frank," was the reply.

But now the doctors interposed and suggested quiet and an absence of all excitement. The operation had been completely successful, but it was well not to put too great a strain upon the newly awakened intellect.

So Kate was persuaded to try to sleep for a while, having previously been assured that everything should be explained to her in good time, and Roland and Frank went away with the doctors, while Mrs. Fairfield alone remained to guard her nursling.

"The young lady should be taken to some quiet place by the sea, and excitement of every kind should be carefully avoided for some time to come," said the great surgeon who had conducted the operation.

"For several months!" repeated Roland in dismay; "do you mean that several months must elapse before it will be safe for her to marry?"

"Most decidedly" was the reply; "under very favorable conditions, and provided she is kept free from all trouble and anxiety in the interval, it may be safe for her to marry in December, but certainly not before, and it is now the end of July."

[Continued next week.]

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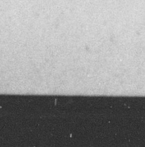

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LIST OF JURORS DRAWN FOR THE APRIL TERM OF COURT.

GRAND JURORS.

John Meese, merchant	Bellefonte
Emil Joseph, merchant	Bellefonte
N G Pletcher, carpenter	Howard twp
Jonn S Walker, clerk	Bellefonte
Michael Hess, farmer	Haines
W H Corman, gent	Miles
Robert Treaster. foreman	Howard
Samuel Musser, farmer	Gregg
Curtis Fox, farmer	Curtin
J M Arney, farmer	Potter
B F Miller, farmer	Miles
Elmer Reed, plasterer	Ferguson
Joseph Bechtol, farmer	Liberty
Joseph Mingle, laborer	College
E E Erhard, carpenter	Unionville
John Mallory, blacksmith	Miles
Jeremiah Ertle, laborer	Gregg
Samuel Everett, carpenter	Penn
B F Brown, farmer	Haines
Francis McBath, farmer	Patton
Thomas A Meyer, farmer	Haines
John Noll, mason	Bellefonte
H C Robison, salesman	Walker
John Barger, laborer	Boggs

TRAVERSE JURORS—1st week.

J L Rote, huckster	Spring
W P Parson, farmer	Huston
J Dorsey Green, gent	Patton
Henry Daughenbach, laborer,	Howard
J C Miller, accountant	Bellefonte
J L Zerby, mason	Potter
David J Gates, farmer	Halfmoon
C S Fortney, farmer	Potter
David Thomas, farmer	Patton
E A Meyer, miller	Harris
James Musser, carpenter	Haines
R U Bitner, teacher	Gregg
W F Rockey, huckster	Potter
Stephen Waugh, laborer	Rush
Owen Hancock, clerk	Philipsburg
Irvin Robison, farmer	Curtin
Irvin Spangler, laborer	Liberty
George Taylor, gent	Boggs
Harry Searson, agent	Harris
John R Herd, clerk	Philipsburg
Thomos Sanders, laborer	Howard twp
J W Oyler, farmer	Curtin
William Cronoble, laborer	Walker
George Yearick, teacher	Miles
John Rossman, laborer	Boggs
Frank Beck, machinist	Philipsburg
J H Meyers, farmer	Harris
George Markle, laborer	Benner
Conrad Miller, mason	Spring
A V Jackson, laborer	Bellefonte
Henry Summers, laborer	Haines
Jackson Watson, laborer	Snow Shoe
John Butler, laborer	Howard twp
P S Richards, laborer	Taylor
D F Runkle, agent	Gregg
Frank Hunter, laborer	Spring
J I Condo, blacksmith	Gregg
Wm. Irvin, farmer	Marion
Wm. Crawford, laborer	Ferguson
George Veihderfer, farmer	Burnside
Michael Stover, laborer	Rush
John Snavely, farmer	Potter
Wm. Stover, farmer	Penn
Joseph Smith, wagonmaker	Gregg
B C Achenbach, baker	Bellefonte
John Gingery, farmer	Huston
Emanuel Garbrick, farmer	Walker
John Beamer, miner	Philipsburg

TRAVERSE JURORS—2nk week.

Al. Walters, cashier	Millheim
G R Spigelmeyer, merchant	Bellefonte
Elmer Barr, laborer	Ferguson
Perry Confer, farmer	Haines
Pierce Vonana, engineer	Penn
George F Shook, farmer	Gregg
Geo. Clark, farmer	Halfmoon
J C Condo, blacksmith	Gregg
George Uzzle, farmer	Snow Shoe
Michael Connelly, formean	Spring
Henry Frederics, farmer	Harris
Harry Brown, laborer	Show Shoe
Wm. Hasel, carpenter	Miles
Wm. Kerrin, farmer	Snow Shoe
C J Finkle, farmer	Gregg
W C Wantz, farmer	Haines
Ed. Longwell, butcher	Benner
Jacob Ray, blacksmith	College
Samuel Kreamer, farmer	Haines
Eph. Glenn, farmer	Patton
John Gruber, barber	Philipsburg
James McDermott, mason	Bellefonte
Henry Elder, farmer	Ferguson
C G Bilger, laborer	Rush
W M Melick, druggist	Philipsburg
Berton Henderson, farmer	Benner
S Y Lucas, laborer	Spring
O S Woomer, laborer	Rush
Wm. Plett, miner	Philipsburg
S P McDonald, foreman	Unionville
Isaac Pressler, miller	Marion
Alfred Swarm, plasterer	Miles
Robert Burley, wagonmaker	Boggs
Patrick Parker, laborer	Rush
Clayton Brumgart, farmer	Miles
J S Reish, farmer	Potter

Preventing Future Misery.

If there is, in this vale of tears, a more prolific source of misery than the rheumatic twinge, we have yet to hear of it. People are born with a tendency to rheumatism, just as they are with one to consumption or to scrofula. Slight causes may develop this. As soon as the agonizing complaint manifests itself, recourse should be had to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which checks its further inroads and banishes the rheumatism poison from the system. This statement tallies exactly with the testimony of physicians who have employed this fine blood depurent in their private practice. There is also the amplest professional and general testimony as to the efficacy of the Bitters for malaria, liver complaint, constipation, indigestion, kidney trouble, nervousness and loss of appetite and flesh. After a wetting, whether followed by a cold or not, the Bitters is useful as a preventive of the initial attack of rheumatism.

USE DANA'S SARSAPARILLA, ITS "THE KIND THAT CURES."

HOW TO OBTAIN LONG LIFE.

Take life easy. Nothing prolongs life like a cheerful disposition.

Make haste slowly. The snail outran the hare and won the race.

Avoid all worry. Care wrinkles the brow and dries up the fountain of life.

Don't get angry. Every burst of passion shortens life's span one inch.

Be moderate in all things and temperate in your habits. Remember, "sleep is nature's kind restorer," and if you would live long, sleep long.

Above all take care of yourself. If you are not feeling well there is something wrong and nature needs to be stimulated in her work. The best physicians in the country recommend Klein's Silver Age and Duquense Rye for such a purpose. They are for sale by dealers generally at $1.50 and $1.25 per quart respectively. Send to Max Klein, 82 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa., for a complete catalogue and price-list of all kinds of liquor, mailed free.

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Agent.

If you want to get cured take Manners Double Extract Sarsaparilla. It's the best. Try it. 50 cents.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

The Moses Who Led the Mormons to the "Promised Land."

Among the people of other lands the name of Brigham Young is as well, perhaps better, known than that of any other American. Mahometans and Buddhists, as well as Christians, recognize the late "prophet, seer and revelator" as one of the most notable characters of the century. Writing on this subject in Worthington's Magazine J. A. MacKnight contributes a very interesting sketch of this remarkable character who, in planting a religion on the shores of the Great Salt Lake, laid the cornerstone of development in the far West.

Brigham Young was born in Whittingham, Vt., June 1, 1801. He received little education or religious training and his early manhood working as a farm hand carpenter, joiner, painter and glazier. When 23 he married his first wife and five years later moved to Monroe county, N. Y., where he heard the story of Joseph Smith, the founder of "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints." This society was incorporated in 1830, and Brigham gave himself up wholly to the new faith. When persecution broke out against the saints Smith removed his people to Kirtland, Ohio, and Brigham accompanied them. The prophet represented that the settlement at Kirtland had been made by the command of God, but when persecution drove the saints into Jackson county, Missouri, Brigham accepted the fact that God had made a mistake and still retained his faith. Persecution in Missouri soon drove the saints to Illinois, and at Nauvoo they established a flourishing city. By the close of the year 1840 nearly 20,000 Mormons were settled in and about Nauvoo. Brigham had become President of the Twelve Apostles, while Smith was in the seventh heaven of ecstasy over his success. Blind in triumph he announced himself in 1844 a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and then followed his assassination at Carthage. This brought Brigham to the front and he became the leader of the movement.

It was a critical time. An agitation for the expulsion of the Mormons from Illinois had sprung up and persecution was rife against them. Brigham began preparations for the exodus which was inevitable. The first of a band of pioneers was dispatched to open up the way to the Great Salt valley. They established camps and planted crops for the shelter and support of the oncoming thousands. Meantime the charter of Nauvoo had been repealed by the Illinois Legislature, the city was bombarded and the Mormons were forced out. In 1847 the great bulk of the Mormons reached the Great Salt valley.

Brigham founded Salt Lake City and pointed out to his people the similarity of their tribulation to that of the Israelites, noting the natural configuration of the country, which resembles that of Palestine, as a proof of the divinity that shaped their ends. From that time Brigham was the king of his people, the absolute ruler of the colony. He established roads through the mountains, built saw mills and grist mills, perfected schemes of irrigation and encouraged the growth of cotton. In 1852 Brigham proclaimed the celestial law of marriage, sanctioning polygamy, and as a consequence a new Governor was appointed. Brigham defied the Federal authority and said: "I am and will be Governor and no power can hinder it until the Lord Almighty says: 'Brigham, you need not be Governor any longer.'" In 1857 Alfred Cumming was appointed Governor, and supported by an army reduced the Mormons to submission.

Brigham's residence in Salt Lake was the Lion House and here his numerous wives dwelt. Each wife had her own suite of appartments, into whose precincts the other wives seldom or never intruded. In summer at 7 and in winter at 8 o'clock, says Mr. MacKnight, who being a relative of Brigham, dwelt at one time in the Lion House, morning prayer was held in the large family parlor. The prophet's bell would be heard re-echoing through the long hallway as the clock struck the hour and everybody was required to be present unless kept away by some good or sufficient cause. It was a wonderful sight to see a flock of ten or twelve children of about the same age run to his knees for the family salute and to note how he had a kiss and a playful word for each. Among his wives and children he was regarded with something akin to awe, but an awe that was accompanied by a profound respect. All the wives addressed him and spoke of him as "Brother Brigham." The children of the various wives mingled together like own brothers and sisters and some of the strongest friendships in the family grew up between the daughters or the sons of the different wives.

Brigham died in 1877 in his 77th year. He left a fortune of $2,000,000, seventeen wives and fifty-six children.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

LITERARY NOTES.

Reginald de Koven's new waltz, which one hears played on so many pianos nowadays, has proved so popular with young women that a second edition of the April Ladies' Home Journal, containing the music, has been found necessary, the first edition of the magazine consisting of 700,000 copies.

Walter Camp, who has written an article on "College Athletics" for the June Century, says that the description of the boat-race in the April instalment of Mrs. Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" is not only a work of art, but goes straight to the heart of one who has seen nearly every college race for the past twenty years. He asks if Mrs. Harrison cannot be persuaded "to give us a foot-ball match after the same fashion."

Following Mr. Howells' lead, apparently, both Frank R. Stockton and Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett have gone over the Ladies' Home Journal, and the most important works by these authors upon which they are now engaged, will shortly see publication in this magazine.

Everybody reads THE PITTSBURGH DISPATCH for the reason that it contains more news, both general, special, and telegraphic; has more contributors and more special correspondence than any other newspaper between New York and Chicago. J5 tf

"Must the Silk Worm Go?" asks the New York Tribune as heading to this telegram in its columns:

WASHINGTON, March 27.—A report has been received at the State Department from Consul Loomis, of St. Etienne, giving some interesting details and information in regard to the Chardonnet process for converting wood pulp into silk. This report will soon be published and distributed as a general answer to numerous inquiries about the process.

The best builders use only the best materials—lumber, brick, lime, cement, sand—whatever goes into the construction of a building; they employ only the best workmen and pay the best wages; they get better prices for their work than their less careful competitors, and always get the best contracts; they paint their work with

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For Inflamed or Caked Breasts and Sore Nipples. It is invaluable.

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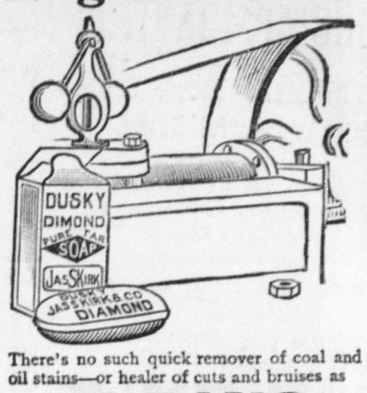

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RAILROADS

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—TIME Table, Dec. 19, 1892.

STATIONS	Dis	Westward A.M	A.M	P.M
LOCK HAVEN		4 40	9 25	4 15
Flemington—f	1.8	4 43	9 29	4 18
Mill Hall	3.0	4 46	9 31	4 21
Beech Creek	8.3	4 56	9 42	4 33
Eagleville—f	9.9	4 59	9 45	4 35
Howard	14.5	5 07	9 54	4 44
Mt. Eagle—f	17.7	5 14	10 02	4 50
Curtin	19.9	5 18	10 09	4 57
Milesburg	23.5	5 25	10 18	5 05
BELLEFONTE	25.2	5 35	10 28	5 15
Milesburg	23.5	5 45	10 38	5 25
Snow Shoe Int.	24.8	5 48	10 45	5 28
Unionville	28.5	5 55	10 51	5 36
Julian	32.9	6 05	11 00	5 45
Martha	37.0	6 13	11 09	5 54
Port Matilda	40.4	6 21	11 17	6 01
Hannah—f	43.7	6 28	11 25	6 08
Fowler—f	45.0	6 30	11 29	6 10
Dix—f	46.3	6 32	11 32	6 13
Bald Eagle	49.3	6 38	11 38	6 19
Vail	51.2	6 42	11 43	6 23
East Tyrone	53.0	6 45	11 48	6 27
TYRONE	54.3	6 52	11 55	6 33

STATIONS	Dis	Eastward A.M	P.M.	P.M.
TYRONE		8 10	3 10	7 25
East Tyrone	1.3	8 17	3 17	7 32
Vail	3.1	8 20	3 20	7 35
Bald Eagle	5.0	8 25	3 24	7 39
Dix—f	8.0	8 30	3 30	7 45
Fowler—f	9.3	8 32	3 33	7 48
Hannah—f	10.6	8 36	3 37	7 52
Port Matilda	13.9	8 43	3 44	7 59
Martha	17.3	8 51	3 52	8 07
Julian	21.4	8 59	4 01	8 16
Unionville	25.8	9 10	4 10	8 25
Snow Shoe Int.	29.5	9 18	4 17	8 32
Milesburg	30.8	9 22	4 20	8 35
BELLEFONTE	33.5	9 32	4 30	8 45
Milesburg	39.8	9 47	4 40	9 00
Curtin	34.4	9 56	4 46	9 07
Mt Eagle—f	36.5	10 02	4 50	9 15
Howard	39.3	10 09	4 57	9 22
Eagleville—f	44.4	10 17	5 15	9 39
Beech Creek	45.0	16 20	5 08	9 33
Mill Hall	51.3	10 31	5 19	9 44
Flemington	52.5	10 34	5 24	9 47
LOCK HAVEN	54.3	10 37	5 25	9 50

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD Time Table in effect Dec. 19th, 1892.

Westward Dis. P.M	A.M	Stations	Dis.	Eastward A.M	P.M
4 30	10 00	SCOTIA	25.6	9 21	4 40
5 05	10 38	5.3 Fairbrook	20.3	9 09	4 25
5 15	10 28	8.7 Penns. Furnace	16.9	8 56	4 10
5 21	10 34	10.6 Hostler f	15.0	8 50	4 08
5 26	10 46	12.3 Marengo f	13.0	8 46	4 01
5 32	10 52	13.5 Loveville f	12.1	8 37	3 75
5 39	10 58	15.2 Furnace Road f	10.4	8 31	3 49
5 43	11 02	15.8 Dungarvin f	9.8	8 27	3 —
5 53	11 10	18.2 Warriors Mark	7.4	8 19	3 38
6 03	11 20	20.5 Pennington	5.1	8 10	3 30
6 15	11 32	23.5 Stover	2.1	7 58	3 .0
6 25	11 40	25.6 TYRONE		7 50	3 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD.—Time Table, Dec 19 1892.

Leaves Snow Shoe at 8.45 a m; arrives at Bellefonte at 8.45 a m.
Leaves Bellefonte at 10.55 a m; arrives at Snow Shoe at 12.16 p m.
Leaves Snow Shoe at 3.00 p m arrives at Bellefonte at 4.50 p m.
Leaves Bellefont at 5.25 p m arrives at Snow Shoe at 7.00 p m.

S S BLAIR, General Supt.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE R. R.—BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R. To take effect Dec. 19th, 1892

Dis.	Westward a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m
.0	5.45	2.00	MONTANDON	5.30	9.11	4 55
1.5	5.15	2.08	Ar. LEWISBURG Lv	5.20	9.00	4 47
1.5	5.15	2.08	Lv. LEWISBURG Ar		9.00	4 47
5.4	6.23	2.17	Biehl f		8.51	4 39
6.8	6.28	2.22	Vicksburg f		8.47	4 35
10.7	6.37	2.31	MIFFLINBURG		8.38	4 27
13.1	6.42	2.36	Barber f		8.33	4 22
15.2	6.47	2.41	Swengle f		8.27	4 17
16.1	7.50	3.43	Millmont		8.25	4.15
18.6	7.58	3.51	GLEN IRON		8.17	4.07
23.5	7.07	3.00	Pardee f		8.08	3.59
28.9	7.18	3.11	Cherry Run f		7.57	3.48
32.2	7.27	3.20	Paddy Mt. Tunnel f		7.48	3.40
33.9	7.31	3.25	Ingleby f		7.45	3.37
36.6	7.38	4.33	Coburn		7.38	3.30
39.6	7.45	4.37	Zerby f		7.30	3.23
43.4	7.55	4.47	Rising Springs		7.21	3.14
46.2	8.02	4.53	Penn's Cave f		7.14	3.07
49.2	8.09	4.01	CENTRE HALL		7.06	3.01
51.6	8.16	4.07	Gregg f		7.00	2.54
54.6	8.23	4.13	Linden Hall		6.52	2 47
56.7	8.24	4.18	OAK HALL		6.47	2 42
58.8	8.32	4.27	LEMONT		6.43	2 37
60.2	8.37	4.27	Dale Summit f		6.38	2 33
63.9	8.47	4.37	Pleasant Gap f		6.28	2 23
65.2	8.50	4.40	Axeman f		6.25	2 20
67.4	8.55	4.45	BELLEFONTE		6.20	2.15

CHAS E. PUGH, General Manager
ROBERT NEILSON, General Superintendent
E. B. WESTFALL, Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, April 4th, 1892, trains will run as follows, leaving the Pennsylvania Railroad station.

EASTWARD						WESTWARD					
12	10	8	1	2		1	3	7	9	11	
pm	pm	pm	am	am	Ar—	Lv	am	am	am	pm	pm
6 35		3 50	9 05		Bellefont	6 30		10 30		4 40	
6 28		3 44	8 59		Coleville	6 37		10 35		4 45	
6 25		3 41	8 56		Morris	6 40		10 38		4 48	
6 22		3 38	8 52		Whitmer	6 44		10 43		4 51	
6 19		3 35	8 49		Linns	6 47		10 46		4 54	
6 17		3 33	8 47		Hunters	6 50		10 48		4 56	
6 14		3 31	8 44		Fillmore	6 53		10 52		5 00	
6 11		3 28	8 40		Sellers	6 57		10 56		5 03	
6 09		3 26	8 38		Briarly	7 00		10 58		5 05	
6 05	6 00	3 23	8 25	8 36	Waddle	7 05	7 10	11 01	5 10	5 10	
6 02	5 50	3 20	8 20	8 30	Mattern J	7 08	7 14	11 03	5 13	5 12	
	5 46		8 17		Graysdale	7 19		5 16			
	5 43		8 12		Mattern	7 24		5 20			
	5 40		8 05		Stormstown	7 29		5 23			
	5 35		8 00		Red Bank	7 35		5 30			
5 51		3 08		8 18	Krumr'ne	7 21		11 13		5 24	
5 48		3 05		8 14	Struble	7 24		11 17		5 27	
5 45		3 00		8 10	St. College	7 30		11 20		5 30	

Train 2 connects with trains east and west on B. E. V. R. R. and S. S. branch, and train 8 connects with train east on B. E. V. R. R.

THOMAS A.

Bellefonte Republican.

The Best Advertising Medium in Central Pennsylvania.

A forty-eight column paper devoted to the interests of the Republican party. Published at Bellefonte, Pa., at $1.50 per annum

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3m	6m	1y
One inch (12 lines this type	$ 5	$ 8	$ 12
Two inches	7	10	15
Three inches	10	15	20
Four inches	11	17	25
Quarter column	12	20	30
Half column	20	35	55
One column	35	55	100

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial notices, in our local columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines this type, $8 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Advertisers and especially Advertising Agents, are respectfully informed that no notice will be taken of orders to insert advertisments at less rates than the above, nor will any notice be given to orders of parties unknown to the publisher, unless accompanied by the cash EDWARD T. TUTEN.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Clan Plaids: Cottons: Striped Silks: Hosery: Accessories: Trimmings.

The past season's gay colors were only preliminary to those of Spring, and the *abandon* with which supposed extremes are combined in every department of Fashion is really remarkable. Clan plaids, while not prominent are used for tailor-made dresses, with jackets cut to show white chemisettes, and rich-hued "basket weave" plaids are similarly employed, and for trimmings as well; flat bias bands, ruffles, sleeves or belts, on plain materials calculated to bring out their varied colorings. Cotton grenadines are delusive imitations of the silk fabric, and new batistes for sheet wear have black grounds with colored floral stripes, varied by narrow, broken white stripes. The "ribbon stripe" showing natched edges, is effectively used in pale hued batistes for evening, in either harmony or contrast. Among domestic cottons the Parkhill fabrics "Toile du Nord," "Scotch Zephyrs," "Zephyr ginghams," and cotton crepons easily rank first, embodying all the most fashionable colors and combinations of stripes or plaids in several hundred varities, from pin head checks to large, brilliant plaids always with plain material to match. "Frinted yarn" effect are again stylish, and as these goods are all absolutely fast colors, they are very desirable for children's wear as well as that of misses or grown persons.

SILKS.

in wide purple and green stripes, are very striking, but the colors melt into each other so softly, the transition is not abrupt or glaring. Other colors as tan and green, or blue and yellow are combined in the same manner, while in opposition, "diagonal plaids" show squares made up of two or three narrow, pale-hued stripes, woven diagonally on a plain surface. Colored India silks are more stylish than those with black grounds, and changeable silks are still very popular, as entire costumes, independent waists, or trimmings. Striped or dotted siks in all fashionable shades are well adapted for evening or for trimming plain wools.

THE DEMANDS FOR BLACK HOSIERY

remains steadfast, but the variety of shades shown to match costumes is immense, the purple and green "fad" being very prominent. Here, the two colors cannot be combined, but the "black boot" is used with both, or one color prevails throughout. "Plated silk" stockings in all colors at 98 cts. a pair are very desirable, the "Richlieu" rib adding materially to the general effect. Colored silk embrordery on black is always attractive, the bow knot pattern re-appearing and rivalling self-colored open-work. The most important item however regarding hosiery is a recent invention called the "Magic Darning Machine" brought out by the Magic Darning Machine Co., 56 Worth St., an inestimable saving of time and eyesight, costing only $1.00 and 12 cts. postage. Other materials besides hosiery are repaired with equal facility, and the wonderful utility of this little machine has been so immediately recognized, that it is for sale in almost every store in the city.

ACCESSORIES

in the way of colored or black velvet "Eton" jackets are steadly increasing in favor, requiring but little material, and easily fitted, braided or embroidered by any one possesing ordinary taste. They are very dressy worn over plain wool costumes, plaided or changeable silk waists, for which the demand is greater than ever. Satin is much used for trimming, as bretelles, cape fulls around the shoulders, sleeves, rows of ribbons on capes or skirts, and to a limited extent in millinery; not however to the exclusion of velvet, which retains all its former *prestige*. Lace is very fashionable, and where pronounced color contrast exists in French dresses, white or black lace is always employed. Bead passementerie is another beautiful ornamentation, the range of color being endless, although just now green predominates.

VERONA CLARK.

The only Double Extract Sarsaparilla is Manners. It's the best because it cures. Take no other. 50cts.

HIS AFFIDAVIT.

It Will Make People Believe His Wonderful Story.

SUBSCRIBED TO BY ONE OF NEW YORK'S MOST PROMINENT JUSTICES.

Here is the Whole Matter Exactly as It Happened.

State of New York, County of Washington. } ss.

Lucien Rodd of Whitehall, N. Y., being by me duly sworn, deposes and says that some years ago he suffered very greatly with insomnia, nervous prostration and his body was covered with sores, causing him great pain and annoyance. That his head was so covered with sores that he was hardly able to comb or even brush his hair, so great was the pain it occasioned.

That he consulted the local physicians without successful result; that he took quantities of medicine with no benefit whatever; that physicians told him his disease was incurable and he had come to the same conclusion himself and had made up his mind to go to a hospital and await death.

That just about this time he learned about Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, which he began to use. That this remedy entirely relieved and cured him, healed and dried up his sores, enabled him to sleep soundly and comfortably, and restored him to his ordinary vigor and vitality, in short, made a sound and well man of him so that he was fully able to work at his occupation, and has done so since that time.

That he attributes his recovery to Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, as it restored him when everybody and

MR. LUCIEN RODD.

everything else had failed and he had been given over to go to the hospital and die.

Mr. Rodd makes this statement voluntarily and cheerfully out of sincere gratitude for what the remedy has wrought for him.

LUCIEN RODD.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 15th day of January, A. D., 1893, and I certify the affiant to be a credible and reliable person whose statements may be accepted with confidence and implicitly relied upon, having known him personally for the last twenty-five years, and that I have no interest, direct or indirect, immediate or remote in this matter.

HON. WILLIAM H. TEFFT,
Notary Public in and for said County and State, residing at Whitehall, where this deposition was taken and executed.

SEAL

Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is purely vegetable and is sold by druggists for $1. As is proven by the wonderful cure of Mr. Rodd, it is the very best spring medicine possible to take for the blood, nerves, liver, kidneys, etc. It is the discovery and prescription of Dr. Greene, of 35 W. 14th Street, New York, the most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases. The doctor can be consulted free, personally or by letter.

—In the SOCIAL ECONOMIST for April Mr. Wm. W. Bates, in his article entitled "Marine Solution of the Money Question." declares that the parity of gold and silver can be maintained only by the creation of an adequate merchant marine. Neglect of our shipping interest, he declares, has created distrust in mercantile circles abroad and is gradually undermining confidence in our national solvency. After showing the adverse volume of trade abroad by statistical tables—that drawing up of figures in battle array which always has so formidable and uncompromising a look—he asks with sorrowful vehemence, "Is it matter for wonder that 'Europe can command our gold? Is it important to discuss the parity of silver? It is the parity of shipping that is called for!"

WHOOPING COUGH.

Humphreys' Specific No. 20 may be considered as absolutely infallible for the cure of whooping Cough. It allays the irritation, moderated the Cough and so cures the disease.

—The Joseph R. Mann Edge & Toal Co. works at Lewistown were destroyed by fire last Thursday night. The loss in buildings and machinery is said so be $75,000, on which there is an insurance of $36,000. This enterprise was started about four months ago and was independent of the American Axe & Toal Trust. They employed seventy five men and were crowded with orders. They will rebuild at once.

HUNTINGDON PRESBYTERY.

[Continued from page eight.]

lations existing between Rev. A. W. Spooner and the Second church of Altoona.

Their report is as follows:

Your committee appointed to report a minute concerning the release of Rev. A. W. Spooner from the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian church of Altoona and his dismissal to the presbytery of West Jersey and his proposed acceptance of the pastorate of the First church of Camden report the following:

First, the presbytery of Huntingdon has been moved to dissolve this pastoral relation by the clear and unquestioned evidence that it is the will of the Great Head of the church.

Second. The presbytery hereby bears testimony to the untiring faithfulness and self-sacrificing earnestness with which he has served the church of which he has been pastor for four years.

His labors have been blessed in the addition of more than 350 to the membership of the church, in the liquidation of a debt and in improvements on the property of the church, involving in these two items an expenditure of about $10,000. His skill in organizing and rallying Christian workers, especially the young; his power and earnestness in preaching the Word of God, and his abillity in literary and platform work have been proved and we are glad to bear testimony to his efficiency.

We commend our brother to the presbytery and the church to which he goes as a skilled workman, to whose labors the Master has set his seal, and as a faithful friend and brother, from whom we part with regret.

REV. A. H. JOLLY,
EMIL LEWY,
SAMUEL T. BROWN,
Committee.

The request of Rev. George Chapelle to labor outside the bounds of the presbytery was granted.

The church of Mount Union reported the action of their trustees in raising the salary of their pastor, Rev. D. H. Campbell, $100.

A committee was appointed to visit Hindman and if the way be clear to organize a church there.

The clerk of presbytery was directed to cast the vote of presbytery for the following named persons for alternates to the commissioners to the general assembly: Rev. R. A. McKinley, alternate to Rev. J. C. Kelly; Rev. E. H. Mateer, alternate to Rev. J. W. Bain. Elders. T. A. Appleby, alternate to Hon. A. S. Landis, and A. T. Findley, alternate to Hon. George M. Brisbin.

A sermon was preached by Rev. S. W. Young and the ministerial members of the presbytery were asked for their judgment of it. The ordination sermon was preached by Rev. R. M. Campbell from the text, "We Are Laborers Together With God." Mr. Young was then ordained by the presbytery, and the following committee was appointed to install him: Rev. J. H. Mathers, Rev. D. H. Campbell, Rev. A. H. Jolly and Rev. H. G. Furboy.

An address was delivered to the young people of the Mt. Union church by General James A. Beaver. Before the presbytery adjourned the following resolution was adopted with reference to the report of the Women's Foreign Missionary society:

The presbytery of Huntingdon has heard with much interest the encouraging report of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the presbytery.

"The report indicates commendable zeal and increasing liberality on the part of the societies and band connected with churches.

"The presbytery deeply appreciates the noble work of the ladies and young people in the cause of missions, bids them God speed and prays for the blessing of God upon all their labors."

The next stated meeting of the presbytery will be held in Bellefonte.

Ripans Tabules: a family remedy.

CHARTER NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on Tuesday the 16th day of May, A. D., 1893, by John W. Cooke, S. M. Buck, W. F. Holt, C. E. Cooke and H. P. Bush under an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," Approved April 24th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for a charter for an intended corporation to be called THE SNOW SHOE MINING CO., the character and object of which is to mine, prepare for market, sell and ship coal and to manufacture coke and other products of coal, with the right to acquire, hold, and dispose of real estate necessary to carry on said business and to have and enjoy all the rights and franchises and to transact all such business as mining and manufacturing companies of like kind are by law authorized to do and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its various supplements.

WILBUR F. REEDER,
24-16-3t Solicitor.

COURT PROCLAMATION—Whereas, the Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. C. A. Faulkner and the Hon. Thomas F. Riley, Associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 3rd day of April, 1893, to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of April, the 24th day of April, 1893, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them shall be just.

Give under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 3rd day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1893, and the one hundred and sixteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

WM. A. ISHLER,
24 14 4t Sheriff.

MILK PRESERVATIVE!

Milkmen, Dairymen and Creamerymen can keep Milk and Cream 5 to 7 days, sweet and fresh WITHOUT ICE. Simple, unfailing, tasteless and cheap. Sample to any address on receipt of 2c. postage. Patentees & Sole Mfrs. "Preservalene Mfg. Co., 10 Cedar St., N. Y. 24-14-4t

EXPERIMENT STATION NOTES.

Some experiments of special interest to dairymen have recently been completed at the Station. The advantages of centrifugal cream separators in large creameries are well known. Within a short time the effort has been made by the manufacturers to extend their advantages to the private dairyman by means of small separators which can be run by hand. Some of these hand machines haye been tested at the Experiment Station with results showing that the makers' claims for them are well founded.

Not only do they separate the cream from the milk far more completely than it can be done by any other process, but they deliver it perfectly fresh and in the best condition for ripening and churning. Moreover, the comparatively thick cream taken by the machine can be churned much more completely than the thin cream obtained by deep setting in cold water. With one of these machines, the total loss of butter in skim-milk, butter-milk and mechanical losses was only 3¼ per cent. as against about 8 per cent. by deep setting under favorable conditions.

In other words, a dairyman handling per day 50 gallons of milk testing 4½ per cent. of fat would lose about a pound of butter per day by using cold deep setting which might be saved by using a small separator. At 25 cents per pound, this means a loss of $91.25 per year, or six per cent. interest on about $1500.00 while a hand separator can be bought for $125 to $150.

For a herd of 12 to 15 cows, 15 or 20 minutes' work, night and morning, is all that is required to separate the cream. When much more milk than this is to be handled, the use of some light power is recommended.

The annual reports and quarterly bulletins of the Station will be sent, free of charge, on application. Correspondence on agricultural subjects is desired. Address.

H. P. ARMSBY, Director,
State College,
Centre Co.,
Pa.

In the April *Century* the last of "The Letters of Two Brothers"—General and Senator Sherman—will be of striking interest, since they give an intimate account of the realations between General Grant and General Sherman after the war, including the trouble between President Johnson and General Grant, involving General Sherman, and Grant's candidacy for the presidency.

USE DANA'S SARSAPARILLA, ITS "THE KIND THAT CURES."

—The Methodist of Huntingdon propose to build a handsome new church.

The best and only Double Extract Sarsaparilla is Manners. It cures. Take no other. 50 cents.

MRS. O. N. NOURSE.

A MARVEL OF HEALING

IN THE

Green Mountain State!

GROTON, VT.,
DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.,

Gentlemen:—I wish to add my testimonial for the benefit I have received by the use of your **THE** SARSAPARILLA. My back was so **lame** that **I had to crawl up stairs** on my hands and knees for more than three months—had a **TERRIBLE BURNING SENSATION** in my stomach—had **no appetite—KIND could not sleep nights** nor turn over in bed without help—tried almost everything that I heard of without any good results. At last I tried DANA'S SARSAPARILLA. Had not taken **more than half of one bottle** before I began to feel better, and by the time that I had taken one bottle **THAT I FELT ENTIRELY WELL.** I have taken two bottles, and **I feel like a new creature.** Can do a good day's work. Go up stairs as well as anybody. **Have a good appetite,** and in fact, I feel all right. And feeling that **CURES** it is my duty to tell others, together with a deep sense of gratitude, prompts me to write you this letter.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. E. N. NOURSE.

Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

includes the great temperance drink

Hires' Root Beer

It gives New Life to the Old Folks, Pleasure to the Parents, Health to the Children.

Good for All—Good All the Time.

A 25 cent package makes Five gallons. Be sure and get HIRES.'

ALL THE SAME, ALWAYS.

SPRAINS.
MT. PLEASANT, TEXAS, June 20, 1888.
Suffered 8 months with strain of back; could not walk straight; used two bottles of **St. Jacobs Oil,** was cured. No pain in 18 months.
M. J. WALLACE.

SAINT JACOBS OIL
TRY IT

BRUISES.
PITTSBURG, PA., 302 Wylie Ave., Jan. 29, '87
One of my workmen fell from a ladder, he sprained and bruised his arm very badly. He used **St. Jacobs Oil** and was cured in four days.
FRANZ X. GOELZ.

A PROMPT AND PERMANENT CURE.

This Home Comfort Range

Is made of malleable iron and wrought steel, lined with asbestos, a non conductor of heat, so it retains the heat in Summer and can be changed to throw out the heat in Winter. The fire-box is so constructed that it gets a draft of cold air on one side of all parts exposed to the fire. It don't require one-half the fuel the ordinary Stove does. Sold only by our own responsible agents direct from the factory, who can give the best of references. We guarantee each range to be exactly like the sample, and we make each range come up to the guarantee to the letter. With each range is furnished over $25 worth of vessels. You will see our advertisement in the "Farm Journal," of Philadelphia. Ask your bankers the standing of the Wrought Iron Range Company, of St. Louis Mo. You will see we are quoted "at $500000 paid up capital.

LAMAR, CLINTON CO., PA., March 20, 1893.
To whom it may concern:
This is to certify that the Home Comfort Steel Range was sold to my neighbors in Indiana when I lived there in 1887, and they were all very well pleased with it. Being anxious to know in regard to their durability, I wrote to a friend there on March 8th, 1893, and received a reply very flattering to the range.
C. W. LOVELAND
Man. Loveland Axe Co.

CLINTON DALE, March 20, 1893.
Would state for the benefit of our neighbors that we have been using a Home Comfort Range for more than a week and find it truly a Home Comfort. It gives perfect satisfaction. Order one and you will not regret it.
MR. and MRS. C. A. HECKMAN
Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Heckman also each bought Ranges.

Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis Mo.

BIG MONEY!
GOOD OPPORTUNITY!
SMALL CAPITAL REQUIRED.
We have some splendid patents upon popular selling devices, which can be had almost on your own terms. This is an opportunity for young men with small means to establish themselves in business; for speculators to buy for selling territory, or for manufacturers to secure as specialties to enlarge their business.
Write at once for particulars.
O. J. BAILEY & CO.,
73 Fountain Square, - - CINCINNATI, O
24-14-3t

CANN'S KIDNEY CURE.
Cures Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Gravel, Nervousness, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases. Known by a tired, languid feeling; inaction of the kidneys weakens and poisons the blood and unless cause is removed you cannot have health. Cured me over five years ago of Brights Disease and Dropsy—MRS. I. L. C. MILLER, Bethlehem, Pa. 1,000 other similar testimonials. Try it. Cure guaranteed.
CANN'S KIDNEY CURE CO., Philadelphia.
Sold by all Reliable Druggists. 24,14,26t,eow

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED by Peck's INVISIBLE TUBULAR EAR CUSHIONS. Whispers heard. Comfortable. Successful where all remedies fail. Ills. book and proofs free. Address F. HISCOX, 653 Bdw., N. Y. 14-4t

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL NURSERY STOCK. We grow all the best varieties, old and new, replace all stock that dies, and guarantee satisfaction. Highest salary or commission paid from the start. Write for terms. H. E. HOOKER CO., Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.
Established 1835. Incorporated 1883
24-14-4t

A Scranton, Pa., Man says:
1850 "DR. O. P. BROWN'S" 1893
PRECIOUS HERBAL OINTMENT | Cured Me in less than a week | OF ITCHING PILES.
It is worth $5 per pot to any sufferer.
Henry Coles, 1717 Summit Ave., Scranton, Pa Dec. 20, '92. 25 and 50c. Druggists or by mail J. Gibson Brown, 47 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J. Send for book on Cure of Disease by Herbal Remedies, FREE. 24-14-4t

FOR RENT.—A five room house on West High Street. Cheap rent. Possession given immediately. Also a 6 room house one of 4 rooms and 2 and 3 rooms. Inquire of
ISAAC HAUPT, agent.
vol 24 no 8—tt

CLOTHES REPAIRED AND CLEANED.
I have opened a shop at corner of Allegheny and Howard streets, in old law office next door to residence of John P. Linn, where I am prepared to do repairing and cleaning of clothes. Orders by mail promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a trial.
CHARLES MCCLELLAN.
10-tf.

Robert A. Moyer vs Carolina Moyer } In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County. No. 299, Aug. Term, 1892
To Caroline Moyer, Respondent:—
Take notice, that your husband, Robert A. Moyer, has made application in the above court for a decree of Divorce "A vinculo matrimoni," on the ground of desertion. The undersign, having been appointed a commissioner to take the testimony in the above case and report the same to court, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the court room in the borough of Lewisburg, Union county, Penn., on Friday April 21st, A. D., 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where you may attend if you see proper to do so.
J. C. HARPER, Commissioner.
24-12-2t.

THE DAVIS!

THE DAVIS!

What is The Davis? The best Sewing Machine on earth.

It is the only vertical feed sewing machine ever made.

It sews through thick and thin, without any change of feed; which is the only feed, which will move one thickness or a dozen thicknesses of the same goods and sew the same without making any change.

It has all the attachments. It is light running. It is very durable and we guarantee it to be a long lived machine.

It is a beautiful piece of furuiture and an ornament in any household.

Reader, if you want to make your wife happy, present her with a Davis Sewing Machine.

Young man, if you want to make a present to your sister or to some other young man's sister, a Davis Sewing Machine will make your attachment doubly strong and make you twice as happy.

We challenge any other sewing machines to meet the Davis in a contest, as to the real merits of each, and will be glad to make a public exhibition in practical and fancy sewing. If three or more machines will accept this challenge, we will furnish the room free of charge, including light and heat for that purpose.

We invite all persons interested in the best Sewing machines to call at our store and examine the Davis; when we will take great pleasure in exhibiting the machine and explaining its merits.

McCALMONT & CO.

47 tf

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

EDITED BY MRS M. P. TUTEN.

CENTRE COUNTY AND BELLEFONTE LOCAL OFFICERS.

President—Mrs John P. Harris.
Vice Pres.—Mrs. James Harris,
Secretary—Miss Eliza Thomas.
Treasurer—Mrs. D. D. Mitchell,

Regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. is held every Thursday at 4 o'clock P. M. in the W. C. T. U. rooms No. 20, Criders Exchange.

Gospel temperance meeting every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 at the same place.

A cordial invitation to attend these meetings is extended to all.

Sewing school every Saturday afternoon from 2 to 4; also held at room 20. To this school children are earnestly invited.

The exchange is open every Friday at 3 P. M. in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A in Criders Exchange. A good variety of bread pies, puddings, cake and candy always on hand. Orders for Sunday dinner deserts promptly filled.

THE SONG OF THE BAR.

With steps unsteady, unsure.
From the pawn to the drink-shop came
A woman clad in unwomanly rags,
Dead to all womanly shame.
With features famished and thin,
Disfigured by many a scar,
Her children shivered outside in the rain,
And sang the song on the bar:—

"Drink, drink, drink,
Till the home is stript and bare;
Drink, drink, drink,
Then quarrel, blaspheme and swear.
Father is now in jail,
Where mother will go in time;
The publicans go to church,
The richer for parents' crime.

Sell, sell, sell,
Whisky and gin and beer.
Surely there isn't a heaven to win,
Isn't a hell to fear;
Sell, sell, sell,
Whisky and beer and gin;
All the week they stand at the bar
To gather the money in.

Oh men, with children dear,
Oh men, with mothers and wives,
It isn't money you're gathering in,
But human creatures' lives.
Lives and bodies and souls:
Naught to you is denied.
Money and drink are dearer than Christ
To the beings for whom He died!

O women to whom He trusts
His little children dear.
Are they less indeed in your eyes
Than whisky and gin and beer?"
With garments tattered and torn.
With features bloated and red,
A mother staggered away from the bar,
Womanly graces dead,

Drunk! drunk! drunk!
Oh, that such horrors are!
Her children followed with frightened moans,
And angels bore to the Almighty's throne
The terrible song of the bar.

—Glasgow Observer.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

On of the oldest legislative suggestions made is that the Sunday sale of liquor question shall be submitted to a popular voice in the principal cities of the state.

Just think of it!

Look at our board of alderman. Look at Tammany Hall's committees. Look at the 10,000 saloons licensed and unlicensed, in New York alone, and then ask if it would be wise to submit to them the question "shall liquor be sold to them on Sunday or not." The idea of appealing to a city, ruled, dominated by rumsellers, to determine whether liquor shall be sold on Sunday or not is expensively idiotic—"Howard" in the N. Y. Recorder.

As for Kansas, the mayors and councils of her cities have no more to do with the enforcement of prohibitions, under the Murray law, than has Grover Cleveland or the congress. The governor who heads the party they thus seek to indorse by defeating the republican party, is alone and solely, through his commissioners and through the marshal and police force appointed by him, responsible—Wich ita Eagle.

Unfortunately the party seems to have Taurus by the horns; it fears to let go and will get tossed into the air if it hangs on. Now, what is going to be done about it? If the death of a state-white prohibitory policy is certain, then why not save prohibition to all the countries we can? The way to let go is to let go. We want friends of temperance to do our legislating, not its enemies.—Grinnell (La) Herald, (Rep.)

In behalf of Governor Lewelling it is to be said that he is merely performing his duty in endeavoring to enforce a drastic code of laws. The people of Kansas have approved of the (prohibitory), laws and the courts have sustained their consitutionality; and there is nothing for the people of Kansas to do but to enforce them in their letter and spirit or to repeal them. —Philadelphia (Pa.) Record (Dem.) March 23, 1893.

The higher the license the greater the premium on the illegitimate traffic, when a certain point is passed, and the greater the premium the more illegitimate traffic there will be and the harder it will be to suppress it.—Brooklyn (N. Y.) Daily Citizen, March 15, 1893.

THE DUTY OF THE CHURCH IN REGARD TO THE DRINK TRAFFIC OPINIONS OF LEADING MEN.

Oh! that the Christian Church would marshal in column and line, and move immediately upon the enemy's works. Gen. C. B. Fisk.

If we could only close all the public houses the forces of true religion would be in the ascendant everywhere.—Rev. Hugh Price Hughes.

A church silent on the question of temperance discredits itself as much as a church silent on the question of dishonesty.—Joseph Cook.

Every true and timely moral reform should be born and named, reared and supported by the Church of Jesus Christ. —T. L. Cuyler, D. D.

It is a flat contradiction, it is a moral dishonor, for the Church, with one hand to excommunicate rumsellers and with the other hand to legalize rumsellers.—Joseph Cook.

The struggle of the school, the library, and the church, all united against the beer-house and the gin-palace, is but one development of the war between heaven and hell.—Sir Charles Buxton

On the one side are God and sobriety and the best interests of the world, and on the other side is the sworn enemy of all righteousness, and either rum must be defeated or the Church of God and civillization.—T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D.

The Church of Great Britain loses, on an average, one member excommunicated or slaughtered by intemperance; and as there are thirty thousand churches thirty thousand of God's people are annually the victims of the cup.—Newman Hall, D. D.

The liquor traffic exists in this country to-day only by the sufferance of membership of the Christian churches. They are masters of the situation so far as the abolition of the traffic is concerned. When they say "Go," and vote "Go," it will go.—Hon. Neal Dow.

Christian men, who are not total abstainers, must be taught that they are bound by every principle of honor and Christian integrity to remove temptation out of the way of others moving in the higher circles, and then they may hope to succeed in their efforts to reform the lower classes.—Hon. William E. Dodge.

I have little hope for the triumph of the temperance cause until a large proportion of the clergymen and of the professing christians of this land rise up to the duties of the occasion and speak words, that shall touch the hearts of the people, and live lives that shall blossom into fruit.—Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice-President of the United States.

The time is coming when those who use intoxicating liquors, or traffic in them, will not be able to lift up their heads in a Christian Church which has any good claim to elevation and purity of character. They will be as really and truly stigmatized on account of unchristian conduct as those who are guilty of voices that are now deemed palpably disgraceful.—Pro. Moses Stuart, D. D., 1830.

For thirty-five years I have been priest and bishop in London, and I now approach my eightieth year and have learned some lessons, and the first is this: The chief bar to the working of the Holy Spirit of God in the souls of men and women is intoxicating drink. I know of no antagonist to that good Spirit more direct, more subtle, more stealthy, more ubiquitous than intoxicating drink. Though I have known men and women destroyed for all manner of reasons, yet I know of no cause that affects man, women, child, and home with such universality of steady power as intoxicating drink.—Cardinal Manning.

Members of the Church of God most pure, bear it in mind that intemperance in our land, and the world over, stands in the way of the Gospel. it opposes the progress of the reign of Christ in every village and hamlet, in every city, and at every corner of the street. It stands in the way of revivals of religion, and of the glories of the millenial morn. Every drunkard opposes the millennium; every dram-drinker stands in the way of it; every dram seller stands in the way of it.—Albert Barnes, D. D.

The Christian Church has it in its power in the United States to drive the traffic in ardent spirits from the land.—Lyman Beecher, D. D.

Christians cannot manufacture, sell, or use ardent spirits without sin and infamy. —Nathaniel Hewit, D. D.

RAILROAD RULES.

Concerning the Use of Intoxicants Among Employees.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road—"It is a rule of this road not to employ or, retain in service men who make an immoderate use of intoxicating liquors, and this rule is enforced." Chicago and Northwestern road—"The rules of this company absolutely prohibit the use of intoxicating liquors by conductors, engineers, and trainmen, and they are strictly enforced."

Chippewa Falls and western road—"Perfect sobriety is required and no liquors on the property."

Green Bay and Minnesota road—"Employes not allowed to use intoxicating liquors."

Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western road—"The use of intoxicating drinks on or about the premises of the company is strictly prohibited, and any employee appearing on duty in a state of intoxication is fourthwith dismissed; those who totally abstain will receive the preference in promotion and employment. These rules are strictly enforced."

Wisconsin Valley road—"Total abstinence? Yes."

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha road—"The use of intoxicating liquors involves instant dismissed."

Wisconsin Central road—"Rule No. 2 of our books of instruction reads: "The use of intoxicating liquors of any kind by any employe is detrimental to himself and the interests of the company, and only those who abstain from its use will be employed." This rule is rigidly enforced."

Wisconsin and Minnesota and Chippewa Falls and Western road—"Have same rule as the Wisconsin Central; substantially the same owners."

Fon du Lac, Amboy and Peoria road—"Drunkenness on duty will be considered sufficient cause for instant dismissal. This is enforced."

Wabash, St. Louis and Pacfic road—Rule 88: "Intoxication, or habitual or frequent use of intoxicating liquors will be sufficient reason for dismissal. Persons employed in running trains in any capacity who are known to drink intoxicating liquors will be forthwith discharged."

UNIONVILLE ITEMS.

Frost, rain, hail and cold stormy weather has prevailed to such an extent that the farmer's work has progressed slowly, and the face of the coal dealer wears a pleasant smile.

Some oats has been sown and corn and potato ground is being prepared between showers.

Wm. P. Fisher is busy selling and shipping fruit trees from his nursery.

Daniel Hall is doing the country blacksmithing when it rains, and when the sun shines building a stone wall around a portion of the borough to enclose a cow pasture. It may also serve as a place of retreat when the armed foe comes.

B. Rich is spending some time at Bald Eagle with H. W. Hoover, perhaps superintending some department of the lumber operation.

The Post Office fight has quieted down so that we dont know who is in the lead. Suppose that P. Gray Meek could tell.

C. & D. Buck have their grist mill in good running order and are making chop and first class roller flour.

Mrs. E. W. Cleaver and son were a few days ago suddenly called to Adams Co., Pa., to attend the funeral of her sister-in-law, Lydia Wickersham.

Miss Maggie Rich, who has been living with her relatives in New Castle, Pa., for the last six months has just returned to her home in this place.

J.

Mrs. Sarah Trexler
Of Philadelphia.

"Bad Spells" with the Heart

Dizzy, Faint, in Despair

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured.

"I have suffered very much during the past few years from

Heart Trouble

Physicians said I might live a number of years, **might die any day.** I could usually tell when the worst attacks were coming on by feeling a sharp pain in the heart, then violent thumping, shortness of breath, followed by a coldness coming all over me, then DIZZINESS, FAINTNESS, and then, unless I could lie down at once I would fall wherever I was. I never dared to be left alone for I had to have help at once and that applied with vigor. I could not do any work, even to sweeping, and had to be careful of the least excitement. I got very much discouraged at the outlook and thought

There Was No Hope

Of ever finding anything to help me. One day a friend asked, 'Why don't you try Hood's Sarsaparilla? I thought it over and decided to try it, and I thank God for it too. Since I began taking it, three years ago, I have had but one 'bad spell' and that was due to carelessness on my part, and from that I quickly recovered. I cannot tell you how much better I feel and how thankful I am. I feel as if I would like to tell every person in the world about it. I can and do now do all my housework, even to washing." MRS. SARAH TREXLER, 809 Latimer Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

"I know Mrs. Sarah Trexler from having purchased Hood's Sarsaparilla for a long time, and have every reason to believe that the above statement is true." E. & F. P. SHOCKLEY, Pharmacists, 541 E. Thompson St., Philadelphia.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box. 25 cents.

The Repair Shop of the Human System is the LIVER.

If it is Kept Active HEALTH will result IF NOT—DISEASE.

Manners
DOUBLE EXTRACT
SARSAPARILLA

Cures Liver Troubles by cleansing the blood Through the Bowels, the Natural Channel, and not through the Skin, thus driving out all Impurities.

50¢ PER BOTTLE.
THE WORLD OVER.
MFD BY THE MANNERS SARSAPARILLA CO. BINGHAMTON, N.Y.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to prematurе graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.

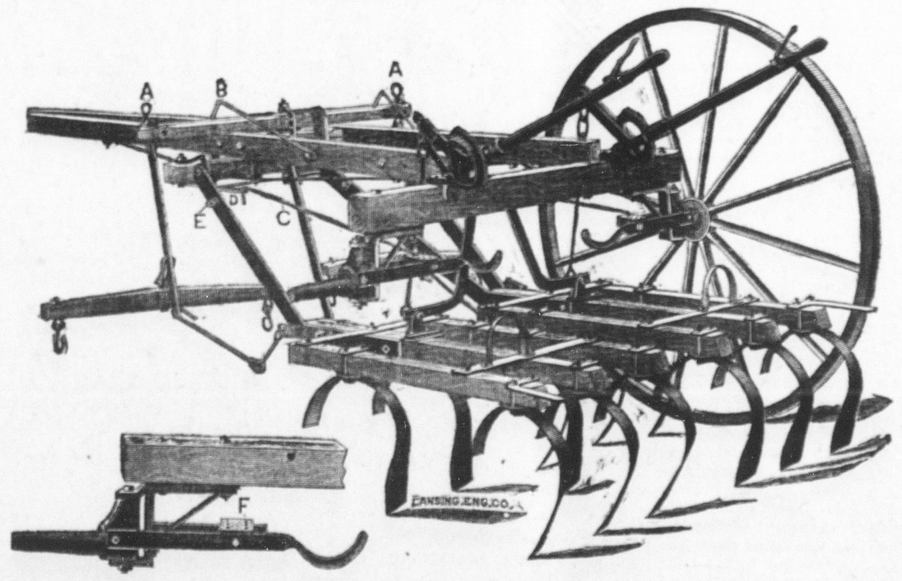
The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

WHEN YOU HAVE ANY DOUBT ABOUT IT

—GO TO THE—

EUREKA!

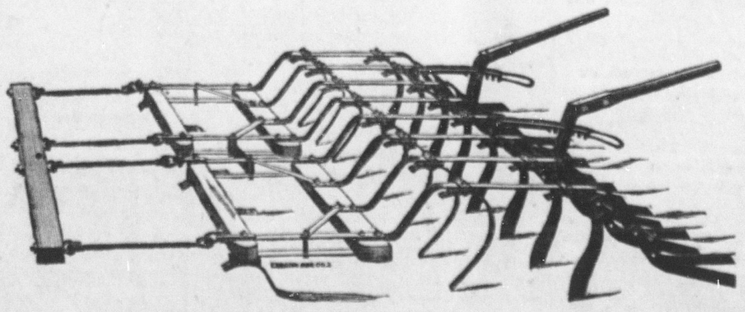
THE "WHIPPLE" INVIGORATOR.



The above is a cut of the Invigorator, a Wheel Spring Tooth Cultivator, which exterminates the weeds, pulverizes the soil and invigorates the Corn. For sale by

McCALMONT & CO.

THE WEED EXTERMINATOR.



Is THE BEST Spring Tooth Harrow on earth. It cultivates the soil more thoroughly than any other harrow, and exterminates the weeds. It is two harrows in one, for one team and one price. For Sale by

McCalmont & Co., Bellefonte, Pa.

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—ALSO—

KINDLING WOOD.

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Corn Ears, Shelled Corn, Oats, Baled Hay and Straw

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WORK DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.
LOWEST PRICES AND ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
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Clothes REPAIRED, CLEANSED AND PRESSED.—I have concluded to take up my old trade and am now prepared to do Repairing, Cleaning and Pressing of Clothes at my residence, No. 231 East Lamb street. I solicit a share of patronage and guarantee perfect satisfaction. Work gathered and delivered promptly and charges as low as can possibly be made. A postal card dropped in the mail will receive attention at once.
23 48 tf WILLIAM McCLELLAN.

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The only work endorsed by Vice Pres. Morton Att'y Gen. Miller, Private Sec. Halford, Sec. Foster, and a host of other of Mr. Blaine's Colleagues, Cabinet Officers, Senators, etc., hence will outsell any and all others five to one. Demand is simply immense. Send 30c. for outfit and save time. Don't waste time on cheap-John catchpenny books. Get the official work and best terms by writing quickly to HUBBARD PUB. CO.,
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HOME DRESSMAKING.

THE CORRECT EVENING WEAR FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Some Plain and Simple Rules Which Will Be of Value—The Most Suitable Sleeve for a Plump Arm—Some Pointers About Silk.

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NUMBER V.

In making up the diaphanous material now in vogue for evening wear for young ladies, the dressmaker has but to bear in mind the general rules given in this article and those already set forth as to the proper shape of the breadths of the foundation skirt and the fit of the waist lining, which is easily adapted to the making of low necked dresses, as will be seen from the accompanying diagrams, the dotted lines showing how to cut away for a low necked dress. The inside lining can be of jaconet or lonsdale cambric, covered with surah or other material, and this draped with mull or chiffon or the material of which the dress is made.

To make a pattern for a V shaped Spencer waist the lining should be cut like the model in every particular, only that it is cut off at the waist line, or the front and back brought to points. This is scarcely

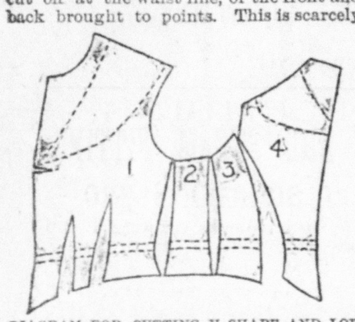

DIAGRAM FOR CUTTING V SHAPE AND LOW WAISTS.

[Dotted line shows where to cut out to shorten waists.

needful, now that the pointed velvet belts are in style, and they are too pretty to be discarded soon. The fullness is all gathered at the bottom outside of the darts, and at the top there is no neck size cut, and the length is then carried to the top of the shoulder and gathered. The front lining should be sliced off at the neck and hemmed, and all the rest treated as usual.

The gathers should be sewn in under a belt, and this latter should have the lower edges turned in and the skirt gathered and sewn to that.

Where the skirt is to be quite full, which is now the style for thin dresses, a lining of silk or sateen, of the prevailing color, is made and finished off and worn under. The breadths to the outer dress are cut straight, and the skirt should be quite five yards around, a little longer in the back and simply hemmed. A pretty finish is to have a ruffle of the same thin goods, with a still narrower and fuller one under that, set on the under skirt. Ribbons can be added if desired.

The neck can be finished in any manner, but just now berthes of lace or chiffon or of the dress material are used, and there is practically no limit to the variety of trimming one can use for light dresses. Tulle and crape, mull and India muslin are all made about alike. Jabots of lace are pretty, and are made by gathering lace very full, giving it a shake and then fastening it as it naturally falls. Never try to make it fall as you like, but fasten it where it falls itself, or you will lose the effect.

Festoons and light effects are to be sought for in thin materials.

The most suitable sleeve for a plump arm is a simple fall of lace or the dress material. For a thin one a long bouffant effect, open, if liked, at intervals on the upper part of the arm, fastened with tiny knots of ribbon, or a sleeve can be a series of puffs held in place by bracelet bands of ribbon.

Wash gowns should always be made with a view to their looking as well after washing as before, and to that end the good dressmaker should aim. Cotton goods, whether zephyrs or sateens, should be plain and neat, graceful in model and perfect in fit. All cottons, except sateens, are pretty with tucks or bias bands. Sateens require more elaborate trimming, such as cuffs, collars, etc., of velutina or lace.

Silks require a different treatment from any other material, and if it is possible to avoid it a hot iron should never be put on silk. Black silks, the heavier and richer kinds, like armure, peau de soie, faille and grosgrain, should be made as plainly as possible, their richness showing better when little trimmed. Black silks, being alike on both sides, cut to good advantage, but as it is apt to fray the seams should be rather deep. The waists can be cut after the model waist and any trimming desired added. Nothing is more suitable or elegant than beaded passementerie unless it is a little real black thread lace; therefore avoid cutting up the silk into ruffles and broken bits. Let the skirt be plain, but ample. Bind it with velvet, and, if desired, add a narrow puff or rose plaiting around the bottom. Pay more attention to the fit and style than trimming. The richest gowns are those made plain, but perfect.

Silk waists should never be quite as tight as they could be, for the richer the silk the worse is the habit it has of stretching at the seams. All the light summer silks can be made without these precautions, but even they will not stand stretching.

To finish a handsome silk dress properly requires the utmost attention to details. The waist seams should be bound with lustring, the ease belt be nice, the loops for hanging up be of ribbon and every stitch set with precision. The finish of the best dresses sent from abroad is about as nice on the inside as on the outside, and nearly all very handsome silks are lined with black or colored glace silk.

The facing should be carefully made, as told before, and on the inside of that are now set two or three narrow pinked ruffles of glace silk, and beneath this again is a balayeuse of black lace. When the lady prefers her dress unlined there is a silk underskirt cut on the model lines and about four inches shorter than the dress. This has one 10-inch ruffle on the under side, pinked, narrow plaited and hemmed, one on the edge of the skirt and two to five narrow pinked ones on the outside. Sometimes these are alternately Spanish lace.

Velvet is not so much worn for dresses as it was, yet there are many elderly ladies who like it better than anything. The same rules that hold good in the making of fine silk gowns hold good in regard to velvet. But in making velvet the seams should be pressed, and it is done in this wise:

A flat iron, pretty hot, is turned upside down and held firmly in its place. A damp towel is laid over it, and as the steam arises the velvet, seam down and spread open, is drawn over it, and is pressed so that the seam is not visible. This is also good where the nap is pressed down, or to make over old velvet like new.

OLIVE HARPER.

Ball Dress. Crepe-de-Chine Shawl, with Feather Fr

Bodice With a Bertha.

Evening Dress.

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REMEMBER WE GUARANTEE A CURE and invite the most careful investigation as to our responsibility and the merits of our Tablets.

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Double Chloride of Gold Tablets

Will completely destroy the desire for TOBACCO in from 3 to 5 days. Perfectly harmless; cause no sickness, and may be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient, who will voluntarily stop smoking or chewing in a few days.

DRUNKENNESS and MORPHINE HABIT can be cured at home, and without any effort on the part of the patient, by the use of our SPECIAL FORMULA GOLD CURE TABLETS.

During treatment patients are allowed the free use of Liquor or Morphine until such time as they shall voluntarily give them up.

We send particulars and pamphlet of testimonials free, and shall be glad to place sufferers from any of these habits in communication with persons who have been cured by the use of our TABLETS.

HILL'S TABLETS are for sale by all FIRST-CLASS druggists at $1.00 per package.

If your druggist does not keep them, enclose us $1.00 and we will send you, by return mail, a package of our Tablets.

Write your name and address plainly, and state whether Tablets are for Tobacco, Morphine or Liquor Habit.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED into purchasing any of the various nostrums that are being offered for sale. Ask for HILL'S TABLETS and take no other.

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PARTICULARS FREE.

TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CURED.

A FEW Testimonials from persons who have been cured by the use of Hill's Tablets.

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DEAR SIR:—I have been using your cure for tobacco habit, and found it would do what you claim for it. I used ten cents worth of the strongest chewing tobacco a day, and from one to five cigars; or I would smoke from ten to forty pipes of tobacco. Have chewed and smoked for twenty-five years, and two packages of your Tablets cured me so I have no desire for it.
B. M. JAYLORD, Leslie, Mich.

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THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—Some time ago I sent for $1.00 worth of your Tablets for Tobacco Habit. I received them all right and, although I was both a heavy smoker and chewer, they did the work in less than three days. I am cured.
Truly yours, MATHEW JOHNSON, P. O. Box 45.

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THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—It gives me pleasure to speak a word of praise for your Tablets. My son was strongly addicted to the use of liquor, and through a friend, I was led to try your Tablets. He was a heavy and constant drinker, but after using your Tablets but three days he quit drinking, and will not touch liquor of any kind. I have waited four month before writing you, in order to know the cure was permanent. Yours truly,
MRS. HELEN MORRISON.

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THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO:—GENTLEMEN:—Your Tablets have performed a miracle in my case. I have used morphine, hypodermically, for seven years, and have been cured by the use of two packages of your Tablets, and without any effort on my part. W. L. LOTEGAY.

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Shoes can be washed daily.
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Brother come out and let me be inside. Will my face and hands be red, too?
Of course they will sister, because Papa painted the window with
PIK-RON TRY IT.
A PAINT THAT ONE CAN SEE THROUGH
10c.—A BOTTLE—10c.
WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

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Cleanses the Nasal Passages,
Allays Pain and Inflamation,
Heals the Sores,
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VIOLA CREAM

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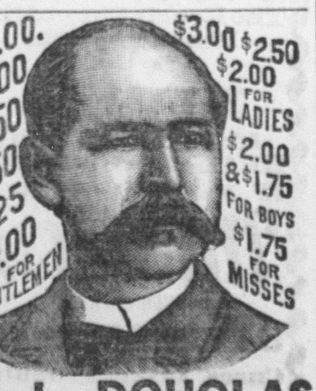
$5.00. $4.00 $3.50 $2.50 $2.25 $2.00 FOR GENTLEMEN



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AT BEDTIME I TAKE A PLEASANT HERB DRINK
THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.
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SEVERED.

"Is it true, Ruth, that you are going into Mr. Roselyn's factory to work?"

"Yes, Amy, it is true. I can earn much more that way than by being governess, and the more money I have the more comforts I can get for dear father."

"Well, I must say I am surprised—such a menial position!"

Ruth flushed as she answered proudly: "It is no disgrace to earn one's living as long as it is done honestly. There is no use talking about it, for I have already applied to Mr. Roselyn."

The elder sister rose, and drew her silken draperies about her tall figure with an indignant rustle.

"Very well, if you choose to disgrace yourself you shall not drag me down. I thought, when you told me you were going out as governess, it was bad enough, but this is worse. There is no use in your prating about necessity, for only a while back you refused Henry's offer to take care of father."

The hot blood again sprung to Ruth's cheek at her married sister's taunting words, but she answered, gently:

"I am sorry that you feel so about it, Amy. As to our refusing your husband's offer, we could not have done otherwise. You know that father never liked Mr. Maitland, and opposed your marrying him. Besides, both father and myself had much rather be independent, and I thank God that He has given me good health and strong hands."

With an angry. "Very well; go your own way. I wash my hands of you for the future," Amy Maitland took her departure.

She had never been either a dutiful daughter or a loving sister, yet Ruth sighed as she saw her go. In the past years life had been very different with the Marvins. Mr. Marvin had never been wealthy, but had always been in comfortable circumstances and able to give good advantages to his two daughters. Amy was the oldest, and soon after she had passed her twentieth year her hand had been sought in marriage by a wealthy city merchant, whom Mr. Marvin distrusted, and therefore disliked. But Amy was willful, and at length her father yielded, although he made no secret of his disapproval.

After that misfortunes had come one after the other. First, the bank in which all his money was deposited failed; and then his health (which had never been strong) succumbed, and at sixty-five he was a confirmed invalid, stretched upon his bed by the dreaded foe paralysis. Then Mr. Maitland had offered his wife's father a home; but, as he expected, his offer had been rejected.

For our heroine, too, the change had been great, but the girl posessed one of those natures which rise superior to trouble, and with a cheerful smile on her sweet face she wended her way each day to the factory where she had obtained employment. Never disdainful or proud, her fellow workers soon learned to love the gentle girl; and the proprietor, Mr. Roselyn, grew to look for the graceful figure in its simple dress, and to feel conscious of a sense of loneliness if the corner which Ruth usually occupied was vacant.

From the broad, plate glass windows of the Maitlands' elegant city home streamed out a radiant glow, and inside a gay and brilliant scene presented itself to the vision—a shifting panorama of lights and flowers exquisite toilets and flashing jewels. It was the hostess's birthday, and as Amy Maitland received her guests, she was only conscious of a thrill of pride. No thoughts of her invalid father and hard working sister in their distant country home troubled her.

"Amy, here is an old acquaintance of yours," her husband remarked, as he approached her, accompanied by a tall, elegant looking gentleman.

"Why, Mr. Ellington, I hardly recognized you! When did you return?"

"Just this week," Gerald Ellington replied, taking the cordially extended hand. "I did not know, when I consented to accompany a friend here to-night, that I should find a friend in my hostess. How are your family?—your father and Miss Ruth? Is she well and happy?"

The young man's dark face flushed slightly as he spoke.

For an instant Mrs. Maitland hesitated. She had kept her promise, and had neither communicated with nor heard from her father and sister since the day she had last visited her old home. But her self posession quickly returned, as she replied:

"Thanks they are quite well. But tell me about yourself. Are you going to stay now you are here, or has your own country lost its charms in comparison with foreign lands?"

Thus, through Amy's intentional misleadings, Gerald might never have known of the altered circumstances of the friends with whom he had once held warm and near relations; for after a few months the old feeling of unrest again took hold of him, and he decided to accept the invitation of a friend and join him in a yatching cruise to Italy. But fate, in the shape of a letter, interposed.

"DEAR GERALD," it ran: "I find business is so pressing that I cannot run up and spend a couple of weeks with you, as I promised. You write me that you intend starting off again very soon; can you not visit me before you go? It is a quiet place, but I will try and make you enjoy yourself. Now, I shall expect you; so, yours till we meet,

HUGH ROSELYN.

One day, as Ruth sat in her accustomed place, her deft fingers flying busily about her pleasant work of pasting gayly painted pictures upon the lids of the small boxes which were piled beside her, Mr. Roselyn passed, and spoke in his usual friendly manner. As Ruth looded up to answer, she met a startled, surprised look from the dark eyes of the friend who was with him.

The girl's face glowed with a sudden crimson, while Gerald Ellington, with an evident effort, recovered his composure, spoke a few courteous words, and then passed on.

"Why, Ellington, where did you ever meet Miss Marvin?" inquired Mr. Roselyn, as the two friends drove away from the factory.

"I once knew her very well," replied Gerald. "But how is it she is here in your factory?"

Then Mr. Roselyn told Gerald all he knew of Ruth's circumstances—of her father's looses and illness, and of her proud refusal to be dependent. And as he finished he hinted something else.

"Do you know, Gerald," he said, "that never in all my life have I met one I thought such a true type of what a good woman should be. I have never considered myself a marrying man, but if I ever do take unto myself a wife, I hope she will be just such a one as Miss Marvin."

As Gerald listened, he determined then and there, to cast pride to the winds, and to seek again the girl whose sweet image he had been unable to drive from his memory, even though he had traveled far and wide in his search for forgetfulness.

That night Ruth opened the little secret drawer of her desk and drew from it a plain golden circlet. It had been her engagement ring. Holding it in her hand she thought long and earnestly; then she put it carefully away again.

"The past was very sweet," she murmured, "but it can never return."

The sun came out gayly the next morning, and the flowers lifted up their dainty heads, as if to welcome his rays. All nature seemed to have donned its brightest dress.

But as Ruth walked along the oftpaced way which led to the factory, her pale face told of a sleepless night.

Suddenly at a turn in the road, some one approached her. It was Gerald Ellington.

"Good morning, Miss Ruth," he said "I thought I should meet you."

The familiar tones of the well remembered voice went straight to the girl's heart, and, though she tried to appear calm, a tell tale flush arose to her clear cheek. Gerald saw it, and a glad look flashed into his eyes. Glancing around, and seeing that no one was in sight, he suddenly seized her hand.

"Ruth," he exclaimed, "does your face speak truly? Are you, indeed, glad to see me?"

Ruth hesitated; then she said:

"I am always glad to meet old friends, Mr. Ellington."

But Gerald was not to be put off.

"Ruth," he said, "I have made up my mind to ask you to tell me why it was you sent me that note, and if the reason your sister Amy gave was the true one?"

"My sister Amy?," she said. "Why, what did she tell you?"

Then, as Gerald spoke, Ruth saw through the cruel deception which had parted her and her lover.

"When you wrote me that note," said Mr. Ellington, "telling me that your father thought that, under existing circumstances, it was best that I should be released from our engagement, I started at once in hot haste to receive the explanation you had promised to give me.

"On my way from the station I met your sister. Full of anxiety at what I could not understand, I asked her if she would inform me what was the matter, and why you had written to me as you had.

Then she told me that during the three months in which I had been away, another suitor had made his appearance.

"He is as rich as Crœsus,' she said: 'and father has taken a great fancy to him, and he wants Ruth to marry him, and break her engagement to you.'

"So filled with a great anger, not waiting to learn more, I turned my steps back again to the station. The next week I engaged my passage on an out-going ocean steamer, and ever since I have been a wanderer from my native land. Thus as it was I had never heard of your misfortunes. When I so unexpectedly met you, and found that you were not married, as I had supposed, I felt the love which I had deemed buried spring into fresh life at the mere sight of your face. I noticed your agitation when you saw me, and for the first time a doubt as to your sister's truth came into my mind. Then I determined to seek you, and ask from your own lips an explanation of the note which had parted us."

Ruth's eyes filled with tears as the conviction of her sister's falseness was borne in upon her. She had always known that Amy in her heart cherished a jealous feeling towards her, but she had not deemed her capable of such deceit.

"And I thought Gerald," said Ruth, as he finished, "that hearing of our trouble, and of my resolve to support father and myself, you had agreed that it was best that our engagement should be broken. I wondered at your silence and when I heard of your departure, I sadly make up my mind that you were glad of your release."

"But you understand all now, my darling," said Gerald, "and you will let me go with you, and help you give notice to Mr. Roselyn; will you not?"

And Ruth did not say "no."

When the news of the lovers' happy reunion came to Mrs. Maitland in her city home, for the first time in her life a feeling of shame came into her worldly mind. She had always been jealous of her younger sister—because of her superior beauty—and also because she had won the love of the man she had once unsuccessful endeavored to attract. before Mr. Maitland, with his great wealth, had come upon the scene. Now she knew that her duplicity must have been found out.

Could Amy Maitland have glanced into the future—have seen herself a widow, bereft of her treasured riches, and lovingly ministered to by her misused, injured sister, a feeling of compunction would certainly have mingled with the same.

But years were first to pass—years which would be filled with happiness for our Ruth, who, the storms of life all passed, would be safe in the shelter of a fond husband's protecting love, winning as of old the hearts of all who came within the sphere of her gentle influence.

CHILDHOOD AND OLD AGE.

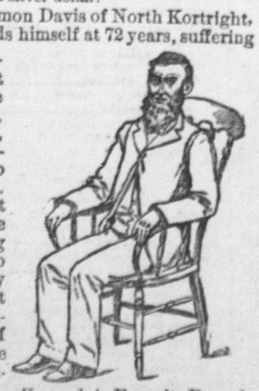
The Tender Grandchild and a Well-to-do Old Gentleman of 72, Acknowledge Obligations.

The preparation that can be taken with safety and benefit by the tender infant, and that nourishes, strengthens, and cures the aged and infirm, is one that can truly be called scientific. Such a preparation was discovered by Dr. David Kennedy and named Favorite Remedy. It is prescribed and recommended the world over, by the medical profession, as the best medicine produced for the cure of all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood.

This beautiful child whose picture is shown here, is the grandchild of Mr. J. E. Palmateer of Athens, N. Y., who had been cured of gravel in the kidneys and insomonia, (sleeplessnes) finishes his letter by saying:

"But this is not all Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has done for our family. My little grand daughter had eczema the worst way; she was a mass of running sores from her ears around the entire neck to her cheeks. My wife gave her Favorite Remedy in small doses, and what was the result? To-day the sores have all disappeared, the skin is smooth and clear, and she is fat and rugged and as bright as a silver dollar.

Mr. Solomon Davis of North Kortright, N. Y,, finds himself at 72 years, suffering from neuralgia, felt tired all the time, weak, languid, poor appetite, and no ambition. Thought at his age nothing could do him any good, but like hundreds of other people in his condition tried Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy and began to get better at once, and now feels as hale and hearty as he ever did.



It is particularly pleasing when sickness is as common as now, to know that there is a remedy that cures disease, builds up the weak and debilitated, strengthens the nerves, and has restored to health and strength, men and women who have been confined to their homes for months on beds of sickness.

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Occasionally we find a man who, in stopping his subscription, thinks it necessary to apologize and try to explain why he can't take it any longer. Generally there is a good deal of deception about these explanations—and then it is not necessary, anyway. If you want to stop your paper, pay up and order it discontinued without any "If's" or "and's." It is none of the publishers business why you stop, and ten to one he won't believe your story anyway. The man after our heart stopped his paper the other day. He said he dind't want the d—d sheet any longer. Now, that's business; there is no deception about that, and we believe he told the truth.—Curwensville Review.

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I believe Ely's Cream Balm is the best article for catarrh ever offered the public. —Bush & Co., Drugeists, Worcester, Mass.

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Cream Balm has given satisfaction results. W. P. Draper, Druggist, Springfield Mass.

A COSTLY CAMPAIGN.

And Yet Mrs. Potter Only Got 26 Votes for Mayor.

One of the most remarkable campaigns made by any candidate for office was that by Mrs. Anna Potter, who aspired to be Mayor of Kansas City, Kan. Mrs. Potter expended fully $9,000 in the campaign, and received twenty-six votes. Of these five were cast by women.

Mrs. Potter is a peculiar woman, wealthy and ignorant. Only the day before the election she appeared on the main street of the city dressed in a calico dress, wearing brogans manufactured for the sterner sex, and in her ears were diamonds costing over $5,000. But a little time before she had appeared on the same street wearing the same kind of dress and shoes, in addition to which she had on a sealskin cloak reaching almost to her feet, while in her ears and on her fingers were the inevitable diamonds, estimated by a jeweler to be worth over $10,000.

It is not only in dress that Mrs. Potter affects peculiarities. Last year she completed a residence costing $80,000, in which were forty rooms for the use of herself, her husband and her child, for she cannot endure the presence of common people, and therefore was without servants. Last fall her house was burned down. The only remark she made was: "I never did like the plan of this house, and now that it is gone I will build one to suit me."

Such was the woman who wanted to be Mayor of Kansas City. She did not care especially for the honor, but the street commissioner had graded down her sidewalk two feet, an act that greatly displeased her. For this reason she determined to make the race, be elected, and then appoint a Street Commissioner who would do her bidding. When she made known her intentions there were plenty, all men, who encouraged her to enter the canvass as an independent candidate.

They all had influence and were willing to assist her for a consideration. As soon as it was noised abroad that her purse was opened the ward heelers flocked to her residence and tendered their services. Halls were rented, speeches were made, and all the fuss of a regular campaign was indulged in. Whenever she appeared on the streets she was cheered by enthusiastic men—at least they were apparently enthusiastic—and she always responded with smiles and bows.

The morning of election came, when Mrs. Potter distributed 40,000 tickets, although but 10,000 voters had registered. Dressed in silk and feathers she rode in a magnificent turnout from precinct to precinct, giving directions to her lieutenants, her husband being her driver. That was all—he was not permitted to say a word. At noon, when questioned by a reporter, she said she was 3,000 ahead of any other candidate and was rapidly gaining. Fifteen thousand more tickets were ordered, followed very soon by another order for 5,000 which were distributed to her workers.

As she appeared at the various precincts, followed by a juvenile African band making execrable music, as well as a white band not doing much better, she was received with cheers. The women—and there were about 4,000 of them—only looked at her and scowled, for a woman can scowl when she goes into politics. At one time the women feared that Mrs. Potter was receiving all the votes she claimed, refusing to believe the clerks of election, who were watching every voter. They hurried out all their carriages and soon were as busily engaged in hauling up women voters as ever were men in a close campaign.

When the end came, and Mrs. Potter found that she had but twenty-six votes, she declared that she had been counted out, and signified her intention to contest the elections. She held a meeting in the City Hall, occupying the Mayor's chair, at which she denounced the unholy alliance between Republican and Democratic precinct officers, who had deliberately changed the result by counting 6,000 of her votes for her opponents. Mrs. Potter is an ardent "suffragist," believing in the final "emancipation of women." Her experiences of last week will probably cause her to lose faith in both men and women.

Life is short and time is fleeting, but Hood's Sarsaparilla will bless humanity as the ages roll on. Try it this season.

USE DANA'S SARSAPARILLA, ITS "THE KIND THAT CURES."

Ripans Tabules: see advertisement.

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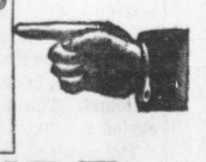

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Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

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To CORRESPONDENTS.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Corespondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Local Department.

—Snakes have crawled out of their quarters in Philipsburg as we learn from the Journal of that city in their issue of 12th inst.

—The annual inspection of Gregg Post, No. 95, G. A. R., will be held next Monday evening. It is hoped there will be a large turnout.

—The house of widow Crossmire, at Central City, will soon be ready for occupancy. Newton Jones, the contractor, is pushing it along with commendable speed.

—If you want the best printing to be had in this part of the country, come to the REPUBLICAN office. Compare our work and prices with others. It will do you and us both good.

—J. B. G. Kinsloe, editor of the Clinton Republican, celebrated his seventy-third birthday at Lock Haven last Wednesday. He claims to be the oldest editor in the State in active service.

—The Dunkards will hold their general conference at Johnstown in May, 1894. It will bring about thirty thousand people to that place for one week, including all the prominent Dunkards in the United States.

—Mrs. Sutherland died at Milesburg last Thursday. She was an aged lady and leaves three daughters and one son. Her children all live at Lock Haven. They are Mrs. Rachel Holmes, Mrs. Maggie McDermott, Mrs. Ellen Stover and George McMullen.

—W. H. Blackburn, pastor of the United Brethren church of Bellefonte, was called to visit the death bed of his little son, who was with his mother on a visit at Johnstown. The child died on Wednesday of last week. The funeral took place last Friday, burial at Johnstown. The many friends of the Rev. gentleman in Bellefonte greatly sympathize with him in his sad affliction.

—The new Vestry of St. John's Episcopal church organized Monday evening of last week and elected the following named vestrymen: W. W. Montgomery, W. L. Zeller, Dr. George F. Harris, Daniel Garman, W. Fred Reynolds, C. F. Montgomery, Dr. J. L. Seibert, Edwin F. Garman and Joseph L. Montgomery, C. F. Montgomery was chosen Rector's Warden and W. Fred Reynolds elected Junior Warden.

—Jamas H. Rankin, Esq., has been appointed assistant Inspector at Large for the 610th district, G. A. R., which includes Centre county. He has appointed the following assistant Inspectors for the several Posts of this county: George M. Boal, 282; Theo. S. Christ, 196; J. Miles Greene, 261; Chas. T. Fryberger. 90; J. I. Curtin, 95; W. A. Tobias, 298; H. A. Snyder, 302; H. H. Campbell, 272; Jno. Ward, 419; H. H. Holter, 262.

—The temperance entertainment given free in the Court House, Bellefonte, last week by the Prohibition people in the presentation of the "Silver Lake Quartette," was a grand treat to all who went. An entertainment calculated to improve those who heard it, to do good to the community. Somehow these temperance people in their meetings of every kind are always doing something to improve the minds and morals of those who come under their influence; even their political conventions are models of good order and decorum, which cannot always be said of the usual political convention.

—John Irwin, of Altoona a brother of Robert Irwin, of Bellefonte, and himself a resident here in his younger days, was some days ago reported to be dying and his mother and brother went from here to see him once more alive. Since then, we are glad to report, there has been a change for the better in the condition of Mr. Irwin and hope of his final restoration to health are entertained. He was at one time a member of the Bellefonte bar, but becoming dissatisfied to work for years to build up a practice in his profession, accepted a position in the car shops at Altoona where he has since remained.

—On St. Patrick's day policeman Wm. Gares arrested a man by the name of Jack Dasiy, a workman at Collins' Furnace, whom he found on the streets of the town drunk. When he got him to the lock up he searched him as is the usual custom, he was assisted in this by Joseph Parsons, who keeds a store near the lock up. No money was found on him, as claimed by the policeman and Mr. Parsons. They allege that all they found was a bottle of whiskey. Since he has been liberated Mr. Daisy claims that he had one hundred and seventy five dollars in his pocket and that this money was taken from him and not returned. Mr. Gares denies this absolutely, and says that the man had not a cent about him when he was arrested. It is said that there is to be a law suit over the matter, but we think Mr. Daisy will find it hard to make a jury believe that a man who starts on a spree with that amount of money in his pocket and gets so drunk that he can scarcely walk will be able to swear honestly where he lost it. The natural conclusion, it would seem to us, would be that the officer's story was correct.

HUNTINGDON PRESBYTERY.

Closing Sessions last Week, To Meet in Bellefonte in October.

MT. UNION, Pa., April 12.—The Huntingdon presbytery convened after recess at 7 p. m. last night. The reports of the committees on the installation of Rev. H. F. Means, at Philipsburg, Rev. Joseph B. Turner and Rev. Emil Lewry, at Altoona, were read and accepted. The report of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society was read and showed a sum total of gifts for the year of $4,553, being an increase of about $750. These gifts came from Mission bands, Sunday schools, Young Peoples' Societies of Christian Endeavor, etc., within the presbytery.

The report and probably the last report that will be made by Dr. Hamill, as chairman of this committee on presbyterial mission was read and revealed a most gratifying state of things. He says, "while the work has not reached the place it should in the hearts of our people there are encouraging signs. The receipts for the year were $1,728 and the expenditures one dollar less or $1,726. Twenty-seven churches have been aided and sixteen pastors have been partly sustained by this fund. Two hundred members have been added to the churches helped by this committee. Churches which have not done so, were urged to reach in their gifts the amount recommended by the committee, 25 cents per member.

The missionary sermon was preached at 7.30 by Rev. W. G. Frinney, of Orbisonia, from Acts 10 chapter: "What God Hath Cleansed call not Then Common or Unclean." The sermon was full of good thoughts and was earnestly delivered. The example of Christ in His attitude toward sinful degraded men was set forth for our imitation.

The death of McKnight Williamson was noted and a committee appointed to prepare a minute on his death.

General Jas. A. Beaver followed the report of the committee with a stirring address on Presbyterial mission work. He quoted, with approval, the remark made by Hon. Abram S. Hewitt before a company of people in New York City that if the responsibility of wealth was not recognized and discharged its accumulation would have to be limited by law. The important question for our consideration he declared to be the old one propounded by Cain, "Am I my brothers keeper." He referred to the small sum asked by the committee from each member of the church for this work—25 cents per member. He declared that Hindman the point where it is proposed to locate a new organization was the best missionary field in the world. He painted the inconsistency of expending vast sums to have fine buildings, stained glass windows and high priced music and refusing to help weak churches to worship God in an humble way. He declared that the power of the church was along social lines. He declared that the work of presbytery and the reports read at the meetings were not made known by the pastors to their churches. Referring to the suggestion that our form of government might be improved by the election of bishops he declared that we have every power that a bishop possesses if we would just make use of them.

Rev. William Laurie, of Bellefonte, also made an address on the same subject. He emphasized the importance of sustaining the old churches in the country districts. The men who are best trained in doctrine come from these churches. Most of the candidates for the ministry come from them. Foreigners who take the places of old citizens must be christianized before they become good American citizens. He spoke of the kind treatment accorded him when in Italy and declared that he had received more ill treatment while on a tour in the new west than he had ever received when abroad.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Devotinal exercises were led by Rev. R. A. McKinley, D. D., of Clearfield. He based his remarks upon the text: "Happy is the people whose God is the Lord." He enlarged upon the vanity of seeking satisfaction for the soul in anything outside of Jesus Christ, in whom alone happiness can be found. The devotional exercises concluded at 9.30.

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

Rev. S. W. Young was received as a licentiate of the presbytery of Shenango. He appeared before the presbytery and after passing the usual examination was ordained.

Rev. J. J. Rankin was dismissed to the presbytery of Clarion.

Presbytery then proceeded to elect commissioners to the general assembly. The following persons were placed in nomination: Rev. John W. Bain, Rev. J. C. Kelley, Rev. J. F. Diener, Rev. E. H. Mateer, Rev. R. A. McKinley, D. D.; Rev. Charles Herron. The ballot resulted in the exection of John W. Bain, of Altoona first, Rev. J. C. Kelley, of Williamsburg.

At the recommendation of the committee on education the name of Joshua M. Singer was dropped from the role of candidates for the ministry. The same action was taken with reference to the name of D. D. Kauffman, who had connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal church, and he was reminded of the rule of our church, which requires the return of the money received from our board of education.

The Presbytery voted upon the next place for meeting with the result; Altoona First church received forty votes, Bellefonte received twenty-two votes and Shade Gap fourteen votes.

The presbytery then proceeded to the election of the commissioners to the general assembly. The following persons were placed in nomination: D. W. Woods, esq. of Lewistown; D. A. Appleby, of Mt. Union; Judge A. S. Landis, of Hollidaysburg; General James A. Beaver, of Bellefonte; George N. Brisbin, of Osceola Mills; W. C. Pomeroy, of Port Royal; G. W. Reynolds, of Spruce Creek; A. I. Findley, of Altoona; John J. Thompson, of Martha Furnace; J. S. McCreevy, of Ansonville; F. A. Means, of East Kishacoquillas; David R. Miller, Pine Grove.

On account of the meeting of the Women's Presbyterian Missionary meeting in the First church of Altoona, the week preceeding the fall meeting of the presbytery, decided to meet in Bellefonte on the first Tuesday of October at 10 o'clock. Before the ballot for lay commissioners was taken, General James A. Beaver asked leave to withdraw his name from the list of candidates and his request was granted.

Rev. A. W. Spooner asked for the dissolution of the pastoral relation existing between himself and the Second church of Altoona, that he might accept a call from the First church of Camden, New Jersey. Mr. Spooner stated that the call had come to him unexpectedly and somewhat out of harmony unto his wishes. And yet he had reasons for asking for a dissolution of the pastoral relation. One of these was personal. He also referred to the opportunity offered for improvement at Camden. He had struggled with the question in tears and believed that the call was from the Lord.

Mr. N. H. McDonald and Elder A. I. Findley were heard in behalf of the church and expressed their reluctant consent to the separation. Remarks highly appreciative of the personal qualities and the efficient work of Brother Spooner were made by all the pastors of Altoona, and also by others of the Presbytery. A committee was then appointed to prepare and bring in a minute expressing the sense of the Presbytery with reference to Brother Spooner and his work. Revs. A. H. Jolly, Emil Lewy and an elder were appointed to constitute this committee. The tellers reported that the ballot had resulted in no election. The tellers distributed paper for another ballot.

The attention of Presbytery was then called to the death of Rev. Maxwell N. Cornelius who so successfully ministered to the first church of Altoona.

A committee was appointed to prepare a minute on the death of Mr. Cornelius. Rev. J. W. Bain, Rev. R. F. Wilson and S. A. Davenport were appointed on this committee.

The standing rules requiring the reading of statistical reports was suspended and the reports were passed to the clerk of presbytery.

Rev. Harvey G. Furbay was appointed to preach the missionary sermon at the next meeting. Rev. Joseph B. Turner was appointed as alternate to Mr. Furbay.

Calls for the pastoral services of Rev. Lathem from the churches of Duncansville and Martinsburg were read, promising him a salary of $1,000 per annum. The calls were retained in the hands of the presbytery until Mr. Lathem is able to accept them.

A call for the personal services of Rev. George Trout from the church of Shaver's Greek was read. Calls for Rev. George Trout from Pittsburg and Bethel were also read. The report of the tellers showed that Judge A. S. Landis and Hon. George M. Brisbin were elected. Landis receiving forty-five votes and Brisbin thirty-four.

The report of the committee on revision of the confession of faith was then taken up and its consideration continued to overture sixteen, and the remaining overtures were approved en masse.

To-night Rev. W. S. Young will be ordained by the presbytery. The ordination sermon will be preached by Rev. E. M. Campbell, of Port Royal. An address to the young people of the church will be delivered by General James A. Beaver.

MT UNION Pa., April 13.—The Huntingdon Presbytery consumed the early part of the evening session yesterday in hearing reports of the various committees. The committee prepared a minute on the death of Rev. Maxwell N. Cornelius, D. D. formerly pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Altoona made the following report.

Dr. M. N. Cornelius as a member of this presbytery was recognized as a most genial generous, magnanimous presbyter, having a grace of patience and sunny hopefulness under heavy burdens and sore trials that was most admirable. As a presbyter earnest and urgent with a streak of real genius glinting through his address; as an organizer and gatherer of funds for church erection he has seldom been equaled; to those to whom he preached he seems to have attached remarkably close to his own personally. That in his death we recognize a loss to the church of activities and service sorely needed, and this is the cordial testimony of his co-presbyters of nine years.

REV. J. W. BAIN.
REV. R. F. WILSON.
REV. S. A. DAVENPORT,
Committee.

Another committee whose report will be of special interest to the readers of the this paper was that appointed to draw up a resolution on the dissolution of the pastorial re-

[Continued on page four.]

BOROUGH COUNCIL OF BELLEFONTE.

The members of the council were all in their places last Monday night.

R. L. Darrt, chairman of the Street committee made a report. He recommended that an established grade be given to the property owners on Curtin street, as a guide for them in laying their pavements. That matters were found in a bad condition in rear of Conrad House, a cess pool into which the waste water from the water of the printing office is run is kept stirred up and a bad oder rises from it. The committee did not think it necessary to make a sewer in the alley near Joseph's store spoken of at previous meeting as it would be entirely for the benefit of private parties.

S. H. Williams, chairman of Water committee, reported that he had replaced 120 feet of pipe on Quaker Hill that had rusted with new; also that there were still many large leaks in pipes throughout the town.

The Borough Treasurer, Charles F. Cook, Esq., presented his bond for $10,000 properly signed which was accepted. He also stated that the new bonds for one hundred thousand dollars had been delivered to Mr. W. Fred Reynolds, on the first day of April and that the old bonds to the value of $96,350,00 had been paid and cancelled and the balance remained in his hands.

The cow question was then taken up and the ordiance ordered to be prepared at last meeting was read by the clerk. R. L. Dartt moved that the matter be laid over for consideration at next meeting. George Bush seconded the motion; agreed to with but one dissenting vote, Mr. Al-Garman, of the south ward contending that the better way would be to settle the matter at once, as nothing could be gained by delay the longer the matter was discussed the more odium would attach to those who voted either for or against.

A general nuisance ordinance was passed without dissent.

The street committee were instructed to examine the guard fence along North Pike street and report at next meeting.

The street committee recommended a new grade on Curtin street.

The cess pool in rear of Conrad House was condemned as a nuisance.

Waite & Co were authorized to put in a fire plug on their premises on Water street at their own expense. The Water committee were allowed an appropriation of four thousand dollars to run their department for the ensuing year.

J. Kyle McFarlane was appointed registrator for the present year, to work under direction of the water committee

The Undine fire company were given permission to sell their hand engine.

Chief Burgess J. C. Meyer sent in a communication stating that he was meeting with success in abating street lounging and other evils complained of.

Borough solicitor, Clement Dale, Esq., was present and quoted some legal opinions as to the responsibility of the borough for keeping in repair bridges over streams and mill races; the conclusion reached was that the town was not liable.

The following bills were approved and paid:

Street Pay Roll	$27.48
Edison Light Co., Street Lights	219.00
Water Pay Roll	57.25
Jenkins & Lingle, repairs at water works	2.55
M W Cowdrick brick at water works	1.75
Christ Schrock, blacksmithing	1.60
Ed. Light Co., light at water works	1.50
Police pay Roll	35.00
Jenkins & Lingle, Undine Repairs	6.90
W. F. Smith, Recording Statement	2.00
Keystone Lithog'ph Co. printing bonds	88.75
J. B. Linn, Administering Oaths	2.00
	$445.80

Adjournment.

MISSION WEEK.

A series of very interesting temperance meetings were held in the Catholic church, terminating last Sunday. They are what is known in that church as a "mission" and were conducted by the Paulist Fathers, from New York. Early in the week at one of the meetings they gave out cards on one side of which was a pledge to sign, on the other side were reasons why the pledge should be signed, as follows:

A'S REASON.

I feel that by making this promise I can encourage others, who may need it, to do the same.

B'S REASON.

I have noticed that those who make and keep such promises are better Christians, have better health, longer life, and pleasanter homes than habitual drinkers.

C'S REASON.

I cannot afford to be constantly drinking. I have a family to support, and they need all I can earn.

D'S REASON.

I must do some penance for my sins; such self-denial is pleasing to God and meritorious for me.

E'S REASON.

I am afraid of giving scandal to my children or to others; should any one by my example become a drunkard, what could I answer in the day of Judgment?

F'S REASON.

Drunkenness is a great cause of sin, cruelty, and crime; I intend to avoid even the occasion of it.

G'S REASON.

Once I was a victim of the drink habit. I am resolved never again to submit to its slavery.

H'S REASON.

When the demon of discord caused by drink enters the house, the Angel of Peace departs. I prefer dwelling with the Angel of Peace than with the demon of discord.

On the front was the following pledge to be signed; "Total Abstinence Promise made at the Mission given by the Paulist Fathers in the St. John's church, Bellefonte, Pa., April 1893. For the love of God and the good of my soul, I promise to abstain from intoxicating drinks." Attached to this pledge is a coupon stating that the holder had signed the Total Abstinence pledge for so many years.

The remarks made by the speakers were very eloquent and large audiences were in attendance. On Sunday the church was crowded. Father McArdle conducted High Mass in the morning and at 11.30 o'clock Father Hopper, of New York, preached a sermon. In the evening the church was crowded to its utmost capacity, aisles and all. Many strangers were present. At the close Father Hedges pronounced the papal benediction. A collection was taken up from which several hundred dollars was realized for the mission. These meetings cannot fail to result in much good to the temperance cause.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

PERSONAL PENCILINGS.

W. F. Reeder, Esq., will deliver the memorial day oration at Philipsburg.

We had the pleasure of taking Ex-Sheriff Cooke by the hand last Thursday in Bellefonte. He looks as prosperous as ever.

Will Harter, of Millheim ex-deputy Recorder of Centre county, is fitting up fine dental rooms at State College where he moved last week.

A new post office has been established at Penn Gave. The commission of Jesse Long, the post master, was sent in care of the Bellefonte Post office last week.

George Cook, a former Bellefonte lad but now post master at Flag Staff, Arizona surprised his friends in Bellefonte last week by his sudden appearance among them. He is a brother of Andrew J. and Charles F. Cook. His brothers and friends, though surprised, were delighted to see him.

W. I. Swoope, Esq., who left Bellefonte one year ago to try his luck in Clearfield is making a stir over there. The young man is a fine elocutionist, as all in this town will know. In speaking of him and his powers to entertain an audience the *Raftsman's Journal* says: That the largest audience that has assembled in the Clearfield Opera House this season was that which attended the concert given under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society Tuesday evening. The programme was arranged for an hour and a half's entertainment, but encores were so generous that it was prolonged for over two hours The Male Quartette, in the rendition of its numbers, proved itself to be second only to the famous Lotus Glee Club, and found high favor with the audience from the outset. Half of the time was occupied by Wm. I. Swoope, Esq., with his excellent dramatic and humorous recitals, which proved a delightful surprise to the audience. Mr. Swoope is a reciter of exceptional ability, possessing an attractive presence, a rich, deep voice and unusual ease and grace on the platform. All his selections were enthusiastically encored.

HE'S ALL RIGHT.

John D. Sourbeck, the wholesale and retail fruit merchant on High street, is always "in the swim;" when he undertakes to do anything he always "gets there." Some time ago he received a proposition from a Chicago House that if he would sell twenty-five cases of Primley California Fruit chewing gum they would give him an order that would entitle him to six day's boarding and lodging at the Tremont House, the best hotel in the "windy city" by the lake, during the Worlds Fair. This order was as good as thirty dollars. John went to work to win the prize and sold thirty-five cases of the goods in consideration for which he received the following certificate:

No. 26 CHICAGO April 14 1893.

This is to certify that J. D. Sourbeck, of Bellefonte, is entitled to six days continuous boarding and lodging at the Tremont House, between the 1st of May and October the 31st 1893. J. P. Primley Mr. S. is now all right for a week's enjoyment at the great show.

PROF. HICKS A GREAT SUCCESS.

The city of St. Louis is elated over the success achieved by Prof. Irl Hicks in predicting the recent tornadoes.

He predicts further "that the 17th is the central day of the Venus perturbation, which lasts with growing power for about twenty days before and with increasing energy for about twenty days after the central day, so that the Venus characteristics hail, startling electrical phenomena, enormous downpours of rain, and sudden changes from hot to cold, may be looked for.

"The 20th is the central day of the last period for the month, which period embraces the 25th to the 28th, inclusive. During this period it will grow very warm again, and many storms of rain, hail and thunder will travel from the west to the east across our continent. After the storms look out for cold and frost."

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

P. W. Sheafer et ux A E Loomis for 132 acres and 5 perches, land in Liberty township, dated October 4, 1884. Consideration $2304.

S M Campbell et ux et al to W H Weaver, dated April 5, 1893. For 36 acres and 59 perches of land in Millheim borough. Consideration $2100.

H M Walker et ux to Mrs. Clara Mayer. For house and lot in Philipsburg, dated March 29, 1893. Consideration $950.

W A Ishler, sheriff, to J R Alexander, For 4 tracts of land in Spring township, dated February 3, 1892. Containing about 105 acres. Consideration $11525.

W A Ishler, sheriff, to Samuel Hoover, dated January 27, 1893. For two tracts of land in Worth township, containing 35 acres, 241 perches. Consideration $532.

W T Sterrett to W C Patterson et al dated March 22, 1893. For lot of ground in College township. Consideration $38-00.

John Coley to John Yarger, dated April 3, 1863. For 86 perches of land in Haines township. Consideration $100.

W C Patterson et al to B C Achenbach, dated April 1, 1893. For lot of ground in State College. Consideration $400.

W A Ishler, sheriff, to Lucy A Wallace for 3 tracts of land in Boggs township, dated December 24, 1892. Consideration $1161.

E S Carter et ex to Trustees of Emanuel Church, dated April 30, 1893. For lot of ground in Gregg township, nominal consideration.

J M Bunnel et ux to Ida L Aikens, dated October 11, 1892. For ½ interest in lot of ground in Bellefonte. Consideration $6000.

S McCormick Hall et ux to A C Bowes, dated April 1, 1893. For lot of ground in Liberty township. Consideration $500.

C Reese et ux to Joseph Cowher, dated April 13, 1888, for tract of land in Worth township, 25 acres. Consideration $275.

Joanna S Keys et al to William W. Zeigler. Dated Oct 30, 1890. For tract of land in Ferguson township. Consideration $50.

Abraham Fyke et ux to Jacob Shulty. Dated Nov. 28th, 1892. For 5 acres and 60 perches of ground in Spring township. Consideration $350.

SCHOOL REPORT.

Following is the report of Cherry Grove School, No. 1, Union district, for the month ending March 30, 1893:

Whole number in attendance during month: males, 16; females, 19; total, 35.

Average attendance during month: males, 10; females, 14; total, 12.

Average attendance during term till date: males, 12; females, 13; total, 12.

Per cent. of attendance during month: males, 84; females, 79; total 82.

Per cent. of attendance during term; males, 75; females, 76; total, 75.

Those who did not miss a day during month, were Homer Hall, Willie Hall, Perry Hall, Robert Hall, Ida Hall, Ida Scholl, Julia Davidson, Susan Davison.

Number of visitors present during month, 35.

CHAS. V. DELONG, Teacher.

DON'T GIVE UP

because you feel blue and are trouble with that tired and all gone feeling. Do as I did, use a bottle of Sulphur Bitters, it will make you feel like a new person; it did me. JENNIE HOLMES, 354 Tremont street, Boston.

MARRIED—At the Reformed church at Jacksonville, on Thursday evening, April 6, by Rev. T. W. Brown, William F. Thomas, of State College, to Miss Effie Loder, of Jacksonville.

Bellefonte Markets.

Red Wheat, per bushel	$ 70
Mixed wheat per bushel	68
Buckwheat, new, per bushel	40
Rye per bushel	60
Corn (shelled)	50
Corn (ears)	45
Oats	35
Barley	48
Cloverseed, fair to good	$ 40
do prime and extra prime	9.00
do choice	9.60
Flour, retail, per barrel	5.00
Flour, wholesale	4 40
Hay choice mixed, per ton	10.00
" prime timothy " "	11.00
" choice " " "	12.00

Provision Markets.

Corrected weekly by Eureka Grocery.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Green apples, per bushel	20
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Dried Currants, per pound	10
New Raisins, per pound	10 — 13
Beans, per quart	10
Fresh Butter, per pound	25
Cheese, per pound	16
Country Hams, per pound	15
Hams, sugar cured	18
Shoulders	17
Breakfast Bacon	17
Country Bacon	16
Lard, leaf, per pound	16
Lard, country, per pound	12
Eggs, per dozen	15
Potatoes, per bushel	85
Dried Beef	25
Canned Beef, 2 pound can	25
Country Side, per pound	10
Canned Tomatoes, per can	12—15
Canned Corn, per can	12½—18
Lemons, per dozen	30
Oranges, per dozen	40—50
Dried Sweet Corn, per pound	10
Apple Butter, per gallon	80
Roller Flour, per sack	1 25